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Care of children at Frankfurt Airport



Among the record figures which Frankfurt's Rhine-Main Airport can publish for the past year the figure 14,374 seems slight when it is considered that eight million passengers passed through.

But behind this statistic hides one of the nicest, most human parts of the whole comings-and-goings at the airport.

The figure is taken from the records of the airport nursery.

It signifies that in the 365 days of 1969 no fewer than 14,374 tiny passengers were looked after by Sister Gretel, who along with five other nurses have taken care of the little ones' troubles.

"In the summer in-season we have had as many 120 little visitors in our care. They come here for a few hours; maybe just for a minute or two. During this time their mothers tend to rush off and do some last minute shopping.

Sister Gretel, who has been in charge of the nursery for twelve years says: "The littlest one was only a few weeks old.

"Or maybe those who have just come off a long gruelling flight will want to leave their tots here while they go and relax with a hot strong coffee. Between November and February things are a little quieter for us."

Nurses at the Frankfurt Airport nursery can talk to their small charges in five languages. But if they have to look after a baby whose language they cannot speak sign language comes to the rescue. It is international.

The rooms where the children are cared for are pleasantly laid out with children's furniture, but there are also comfortable armchairs for attendant parents.

It is obvious at first glance that children are really well looked after here.

Sister Gretel said: "Some times when there is a delay to a flight, particularly American charter flights, we have had children here for two days at a time. They would go with their parents to a hotel at night and come back here the next day."

The babies' restrooms are very small, tailored to the needs of the tots. Here nappies are changed and in the little kitchen bottles are warmed and meals prepared.

The sisters have a lot of understanding for parents who have to circle half the globe to be reunited with their families.

They do not kick up a fuss if the parents have not sufficient time to fill out the forms giving details of the child and the family, before leaving their child in the nurses' good care.

Sister Gretel said: "No one can run off and leave us holding the baby! If the parents seem to have been away for too long, we send out a message on the tannoy calling for them and if this brings no response we go out looking for them."



The nursery at Frankfurt Airport.
(Photo: FAG/Georg We

The children who stay at the nursery quickly make contact with each other with the help of the nurses, playing and chatting together and often bursting into tears when they are separated from their newfound friends so quickly!

Children and parents become attached to the nursery. They send 'thank you' letters to the nurses and often announce future visits there. Sister Gretel said: "We have pen friendships all over the world."

At the end of 1971 when the new Reception Hall West comes into operation Sister Gretel and the other nurses will move to it.

Sister Gretel said: "The rooms there are bigger. We planned it all ourselves."

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 February 1970)

Raw bathing

Topless and bottomless me[n] women will for the first time[…] Federal Republic will be able to ba[…] the sea-water and natural wave swi[…] bath in Haffkrug-Scharbeutz from spring onwards.

Twice a week the local authorit[…] the Baltic coast will open the swi[…] baths to naturists.

There is one stipulation to thi[…] ever. Men and women will bathe [a]t different times.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 13 Febru[ary]

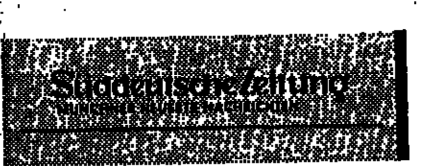
The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 31 March 1970
Ninth Year - No. 416 - By air

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Erfurt meeting signifies first brave step on a long road



Many people could hardly believe their eyes and ears when the meeting between the two German heads of government finally took place. Yet there was no mistaking the welcome cries of "Willy Brandt!" over the loudspeaker and press photos definitely showed the handshake between the two men that had appealed to the imagination of so many for weeks beforehand.

Something unimaginable for 25 long years has happened and no one will deny that 19 March 1970 represents a turning-point. It will not, of course, reverse the history of the past 25 years or the twelve that preceded them either overnight or in a matter of a few years but it does point the way to a new direction in a changed international political landscape.

Willy Brandt himself noted the unusual quality of a summit meeting that had not been prepared down to the agenda in advance. In view of this risk it is small wonder that the meeting began with two prepared monologues. In many respects irreconcilable, they were eloquent evidence of the infinitely difficult task that needs to be solved in the years to come.

As was to be expected, Willi Stoph was largely content to refer to Walter Ulbricht's draft recognition treaty and to propose negotiations on it and it only.

Once again the differing views as to what represents normalisation were voiced only too clearly. Willi Stoph spoke in terms of genuine equality and meant full diplomatic recognition. Willy Brandt replied that formal documents are not enough to put relations on a genuinely normal footing. Ordinary people in both parts of Germany must stand to benefit.

Stoph concentrated solely on the one point, formal recognition Brandt, on the other hand, adopted a more flexible approach. He did without a treaty draft, establishing point-blank the unseverable link between formal recognition and recognition in practice.

Stoph had closely followed the debate in West Germany, witness his observation that prominent representatives of the Bonn coalition were coming to realise that in the long run full recognition is inevitable.

The Chancellor, well aware of the delicate division of labour between the government and parliamentary party leader Herbert Wehner, insisted that the two parts of the country could not regard one another as foreigners.

Admittedly, he argued, one German state cannot represent the other abroad. Chancellor Brandt's departure from the claim to a legal right to sole representation of the German people was unambiguous. But, and who would have thought it were possible but a short while ago, he was equally emphatic to Premier Stoph's face about the other side of the normalisation coin:

"In my view," Brandt stated, "genuine normalisation must make a contribution towards overcoming frontier emplacements and walls within Germany. They symbolise the lamentable peculiarity of our situation."

Another aspect was also clearly mentioned in Erfurt. Speculation that the Berlin question would be left undealt with at the meeting proved mistaken. Precisely because West Berlin is an island within the GDR and because this geographical peculiarity of the wretched state of affairs in Germany calls for a clear solution there can be no question of a relaxation of tension without a return to normal in Berlin.

Stoph talked in terms of a constructive solution. If this was seriously meant it can, in view of the forthcoming Four-power talks in Berlin, only mean the inclusion of a Berlin settlement.

Brandt's visit to Erfurt is an indication that the age of isolation or encirclement of the GDR in the Eastern Bloc is over. This was acknowledged by Stoph himself. Communications will continue at all four levels, in Moscow, in Warsaw, between the four Allies in Berlin and, last but not least, between the two German states.

It is as good as definite that there will be a secound summit this spring. Brandt's reference to the need for talks to be confidential is an indication of the seriousness with which the discussions are regarded.

On this occasion it will not be a question of an alibi for the non-materialisation of a return to normal but a matter of the return to normal itself. What, though, is a return to normal?

Coexistence, a commentator on *Deutschlandsender*, the East Berlin transmitter, recently noted, means struggle, combat in all spheres except on the battlefield. Chancellor Brandt, on the other hand, set out to plead for more peaceful competition. Erfurt was a first, courageous step on a long road.

Hans Schuster

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 March 1970)

IN THIS ISSUE



The special train that took the Federal Republic delegation to meet the German Democratic Republic Premier Willi Stoph (right) pulled into the Erfurt station at a little before ten o'clock on the morning of 19 March. Chancellor Willy Brandt (left) was given a red carpet welcome. (Cartoon: Bernd Bruns/DER TAGESSPIEGEL, Photo: dpa)

ERFURT

The star turn!

A new chapter in German history

Not long ago Federal President Gustav Heinemann issued a clarion call for the chapters in German history that deal with the people's struggle for freedom and human rights to be written larger than those dealing with warlords and power politicians.

In Erfurt on 19 March 1970 a new leaf was added to these democratic passages of German history. People of Erfurt spontaneously burst the bounds of government constraint and for a few moments let off steam at the expense of the machinery of suppression.

Regardless whether their jubilation was solely for Willy Brandt and the policy he represents or intended more as a demonstration in favour of the form of government he as Chancellor represents, elementary emotion was vented against the GDR regime.

This was no occasion for jubilation on our part. It was more designed to bring a lump to the throat of everyone who either himself experienced this moving spectacle or followed it on radio or television. It was both a moral tribunal and a demonstration of impotence.

The tragedy lay in Willy Brandt's gestures of appeasement. He immediately realised that not his heart but his political common sense alone must do the talking. A word or a gesture for the public and he might have risked Willi Stoph bringing the meeting to an abrupt end.

Despite the Chancellor's self-control the incident will remain a thorn in the flesh for East Berlin. Bonn makes no bones about its anxiety that East Berlin may adopt an even more rigid approach as a result. The prospect of progress of any kind, slight as it was, has receded into the even more remote future.

The Erfurt demonstration fits perfectly into the sad German tradition of struggle for democratic freedoms, a tradition marked by more defeats than victories.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 20 March 1970)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Sportlight on East Europe conferences

DER TAGESSPIEGEL
UNABHÄNGIGE BERLINER MORGENZEITUNG

A wave of bilateral conferences has been sweeping Eastern Europe to a degree seldom equalled in the past. At the moment Poland and Hungary are the prime movers but they are by no means the only countries taking part in this exchange.

In geographical terms the zone of mutual visits extends from Moscow to Warsaw, from Warsaw to Prague, from Prague to Budapest and from Budapest to Sofia.

Foreign Minister Janos Peter of Hungary started the ball rolling by paying Warsaw an official visit. After discussions with all leading politicians in the Polish capital he had a number of most interesting comments to make at a press conference.

Close diplomatic links between the two countries had evidently been forged with two aims in mind, the one dealing with East-West relations, particularly those with this country and the Common Market, the other with improved cooperation within Comecon.

At the Warsaw press conference Peter made it clear that Hungary would welcome agreement between Bonn and Warsaw on the Oder-Neisse line because an agreement would make it easier to put relations between Budapest and Bonn on a normal footing.

Were the talks between Bonn and Warsaw to come to an unsuccessful conclusion, prospects of Budapest and Bonn coming to an agreement would be gloomier, he noted, even going so far as to maintain that the effect on relations with other socialist countries would be extremely critical.

The Hungarian Foreign Minister's views on the concept of a European security conference were also most interesting. All European countries must show willing, he felt. Peter accordingly talked in terms of a protracted, complicated process in the course of which several conferences would take place, possibly leading to the emergence of a permanent institution.

These and similar topics are the subject of the present talks in Moscow between Hungarian Premier Jenö Fock and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, priority probably being given to problems of Eastern European economic integration.

Of late Budapest has made a number of attempts to reactivate and modernise the sluggish machinery of integration. In addition a number of issues relating to *bilateral economic ties on which agreement* could not be reached at a lower level require clarification.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko has made an astonishingly swift recovery from the cold that prevented him from conferring with Egon Bahr of *the Chancellor's Office in Bonn* and is at present in Bratislava for talks with the Czechs and Slovaks.

There are two reasons for the visit. Gromyko is to settle the details of the new friendship pact with Czechoslovakia *that is ceremonially to be signed* at the beginning of May. The old treaty, negotiated by Stalin and Benes during the war, is well outdated from the viewpoint of Soviet hegemonial interests.

The Soviet Foreign Minister is also to clarify prospects of Czech participation in talks with Bonn in discussions with Gustav Husak, Lubomir Strougal and Foreign Minister Marko.

Prague has recently again come out in favour of talks with Bonn. It looks as though the hardliners who advocate a tough approach both at home and abroad have for the time being been forced into the defensive by advocates of a more pragmatic approach.

Economic specialists are afraid that unless they work on relations with this country themselves they will be outstripped by the others and derive no benefit whatsoever from any talks with Bonn that materialise.

The latest item in the present round of talks is the visit to Warsaw by Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov. Bulgaria has so far stood on the sideline and viewed Polish and Hungarian activity rather sceptically.

It now looks as though Sofia too is *coming to feel that Bulgaria must play* some part in the general process of detente and not concentrate solely on the Macedonian question.

For Polish leader Wladyslaw Gomulka, on the other hand, nothing but good can come of Bulgaria as well as Hungary supporting talks between Warsaw and Bonn. *Alexander Korab*

(TAGESSPIEGEL, 18 March 1970)

Smoke signals from Budapest

TRADE MINISTER'S VISIT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Of late Hungarian Foreign Minister Janos Peter has expressed Budapest's desire for normal relations with Bonn with striking frquency: first in interviews, then on a short visit to Brussels and now on his recent visit to Poland.

This is by no means the first time Hungary has shown interest in relations with this country. As long ago as 1956 the government of the time hinted that it was interested in an exchange of ambassadors.

In 1956 Bonn was not interested, and by the time Bonn's policy towards the Eastern Bloc had undergone a change Budapest was no longer interested, or to be more precise, no longer in a position to comply.

This country has had a trade mission in Budapest since 1963. It was the second of its kind to be set up by the Federal Republic in Eastern Europe and was evidently intended to be the nucleus of a future embassy. The example of Rumania, with whom *Bonn has full diplomatic relations, shows* that this calculation was not altogether mistaken. But the Bucharest model does have its drawbacks.

When, at the end of 1966, the Grand Coalition of Christian and Social Democrats in Bonn set about further expanding *relations with Eastern Europe* negotiations took place in a number of capitals.

Agreement was most swiftly reached with Rumania but the Soviet Union *intervened as soon as the* exchange of ambassadors between Bonn and Bucharest hit the headlines as a foreign policy success for the Federal government. Similar negotiations with Hungary, which had made considerable progress, came to naught overnight.

Since 1956 Hungary's foreign policy leeway has been marginal. Unlike neighbouring Rumania the Hungarian leadership has forgone independent foreign policy concepts in favour of greater domestic flexibility. In 1967 Budapest had accordingly to bow to the Kremlin's wishes and relations between Bonn and Budapest remained unchanged.

Since then there have been a number of changes in the political landscape of Eastern Europe. Hungary may still be unable to pursue a foreign policy opposed *to that of the Soviet Union but Moscow's* consent to bilateral contacts between individual Western and Eastern countries has provided Budapest with more elbow room in dealings with Bonn.

As talks between Bonn on the one hand and Moscow, Warsaw and East Berlin on the other progress Hungary is bound to be interested in an exchange of views with this country too. The forthcoming visit of Foreign Trade Minister Biro is a clear indication of this interest. Bonn would do well to register the smoke signals from Budapest.

(Handelsblatt, 16 March 1970)

Swedish Premier Olof Palme visits Bonn

Swedish Premier Olof Palme, a more youthful figure than most, talked to journalists in fluent German on the *conclusion of his discussions in Bonn.*

After the other Scandinavian countries this country was his first port of call as Premier, a fact that bears witness not only to the particularly good relations between our two countries but also to the importance Sweden attaches to the Federal Republic *in its geographical and* political location between East and West.

In Bonn he discussed a whole range of topical international issues but Bonn's policy towards the Eastern Bloc and the Common Market were the most salient issues.

Sweden is on the horns of a dilemma. The Palme administration should have little compunction about accepting most *of the stipulations of the Treaty* of Rome. Problems arise over the [illegible] which goes beyond the postulates of economic integration.

Unlike Switzerland, whose neutrality is a historic fact, and Austria, on whom neutrality was forced, Sweden has consciously opted in favour *of neutrality* and has no intention of abandoning its position.

Stockholm would nonetheless like to come to a binding understanding with the Common Market. Only protracted and complex negotiations will reveal whether or not this involved aim is feasible.

(Handelsblatt, 16 March 1970)

Security conference still a slow starter

Twelve months ago the Warsaw Pact made what came to be known as the Budapest appeal for an all-European security conference. Apart from Finland's *readiness to hold the conference in Helsinki* and the agreement reached among Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers in Prague last November that renunciation of the use of force and economic cooperation were to be the items on the conference agenda, the security conference has come *no nearer to being held.*

At the beginning of the year Eastern Bloc sources were of the opinion that preparations for the conference had made such progress that it could be held in the first half on 1970. This is no longer the case. Proposals for minor conferences to *precede the delayed major deliberations* are gaining ground.

Not long ago Hungarian Foreign Minister Janos Peter even went so far as to comment, significantly enough, that even if the European security conference were not held the task of finding new ways and means of safeguarding *peace in Europe* would remain.

Is even the Warsaw Pact, despite optimistic propaganda, no longer 100-per-cent convinced that its projected conference will come about? There can certainly be no doubt that arguments and ideas continue to be bandied about, as *continual internal deliberations about the* Kremlin's pet project prove.

The only few factor is the cautiously voiced idea of a European security conference as a permanent institution similar to, say, the Organisation of American States. The obvious drawback is that the *United States could not* be a permanent member, which would leave the Soviet Union, as the most powerful military force, in an unassailable position of leadership.

Without a doubt the beginning of an intra-German dialogue and direct talks *between Bonn and Warsaw* and Moscow have played a large part in making the Eastern Bloc itself relegate the problem of the European security conference to a more minor role.

In Moscow and other Warsaw Pact capitals there even appears to be a growing, if not openly voiced feeling that the fate of the security conference is largely dependent on the outcome of direct talks and negotiations with Bonn or, as a Soviet diplomat in Vienna put it, that the new moves in Eastern policy by the Brandt government have changed a number of former aspects of the conference.

Apart from approval in general terms Moscow has yet to make specific progress as regards the other countries called on to attend the conference. America, Britain and France remain sceptical about the idea and at the forthcoming Four-power talks on Berlin they will have an excellent opportunity of seeing whether the Soviet Union is interested in generally acceptable solutions or merely in a European order to its own liking.

The road to an all-European security conference, it can only be concluded a year after the original appeal, will probably be long and thorny.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 17 March 1970)

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■ POLITICS

Volrad Deneke peps up the Free Democrat party organisation

The change of power in Bonn has not only *presented new tasks to a new* government, but also confronted all political parties with new problems. This article studies the question of how these problems will affect the organisation, structure and work of parties represented in the Bundestag. *To examine the problem we have* interviewed the new national party executive secretary of the Free Democrats, Volrad Deneke.

Recently the Free Democrats parliamentary executive *committee* gave party members a manifesto of the party's aims and projects up to the next elections in 1973. It outlines organisational measures to be taken by party headquarters in Bonn.

The FDP has a crying need for this *since it lost a third of its voters on* 28 September 1969, the last general election, and as a result of its coalition with the SPD it has lost a number of members and supporters who were available to back the party in its Opposition days.

One advantage has come from the changeover, however. Now that the former party executive secretary Hans Friderich has become a state secretary in Mainz, a *new man has taken up his post* who is not a member of the Bundestag. He therefore, can devote all his time and energy to organisational matters.

Volrad Deneke, who is just 50, devoted the first months in his new office to "coordination of opinion-making and party spirit" within the FDP.

(Deneke has diplomas in accountancy, social science and journalism and was once a Bundestag member.)

On account of the great work pace in the government team FDP ministers Walter Scheel, Hans-Dietrich Gensoher and Josef Ertl as well as their parliamentary *state* secretaries have hardly ever managed to take stock of their Party's structure and inform the FDP sufficiently of the background and intentions of their policymaking.

Deneke, who was once editor-in-chief of *Ärztliche Mitteilungen* (Medical Bulletin) and is author of a book entitled *Gesundheitspolitik* (Health Policies), is the first man who has ever prescribed a massive shot in the arm to get the party on its feet again.

He has said that it is necessary to reconcile four levels in the party structure, the party, its Bundestag members, the Federal state organisation and the liberal peripheral organisations such as the Young Democrats, the Friedrich Naumann Foundation and the Theodor-Heuss Academy.

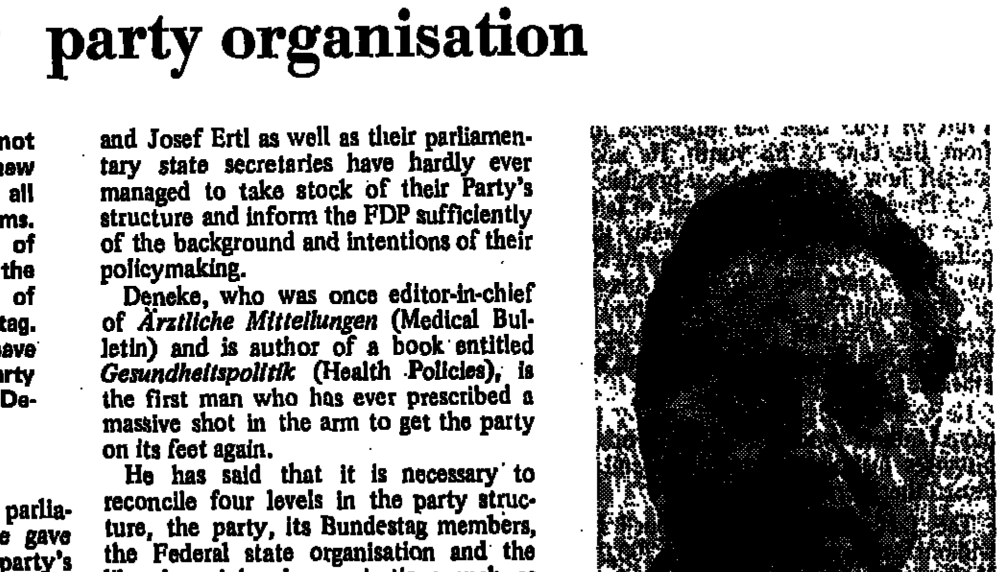
Now these different branches of the Democrat movement as a whole are linked by a carefully worked out system of meetings and joint schemes that bring about personal contact and are of great help to the party.

Under this scheme there are weekly conferences at the Bonn headquarters as well as coordinating meetings with everybody in the party responsible for public work. In addition to this there are now monthly meetings of Federal state party executive secretaries, quarterly sessions of parliamentary party chiefs and the work carried out by the eight Federal expert committees and three commissions.

Deneke's problem is how to organise mass teamwork. The point of the schemes is to make the organisation fit the requirements of the people and not the people fit the requirements of the organisation.

A political party is after all not just a collection of functionaries, but in the case of the FDP, a group with about 100,000 members.

Deneke confesses: "This is a tricky job. *We are still in the midst of our planning.*"



Volrad Deneke (Photo: dpa)

But he considers it is still possible to reach a solution before the year is out.

He is concentrating on the required *extension* of work on political education which is being prepared at the Naumann Foundation and the Theodor Heuss Academy. He is striving to set up weekend seminars and conferences for party activists and considering how "alternatives for a substantial improvement for all written information for the party's chief information officers can be created."

This demands improved techniques. Deneke said: "Our organisation unfortunately lags behind in this respect." It needs a new organisation and division of labour to which Deneke said: "In future we *must think more of giving contracts to* firms that are not tied to the party." And more *personnel* are needed: "I collect people — we are looking for more qualified people."

The new party executive secretary is being quite frank when he says that the FDP is the poorest of all parties, and is trying to get by on a shoe-string.

Apart from this there is a great fluctuation of personnel as a result of the government setup.

In addition Deneke is looking for a new press spokesman since Roderich Schneider plans to join Springer's *Welt am Sonntag*.

Bonn journalists have noticed the gap in the party's information system. Whereas the Social Democrats and the Christian Democrats flood them with tons of press releases news from the Free Democrats is sparse.

Deneke was asked how the image of the FDP will look in 1973 even with a better press release system and how will it fare in comparison with its gigantic partner the SPD.

Deneke found the question rather superfluous. After all Scheel, Genscher and Mischnick paved the way for the current talks between State Secretary Egon Bahr and the Soviet Minister Andrei Gromyko with their visits to Moscow last year. And after all Minister of the Interior Genscher had made Karl Schiller's liberal economics policies possible.

Volrad Deneke stated further that it *as logical for the FDP's thirteen men in* the Bundestag to give their time to social welfare policies since the Free Democrats had already attained their short-term foreign policy aim.

On the question of how the Free Democrats will look compared with the Social *Democrats Deneke pointed out* that there was an increasing number of undecided and floating voters which was partly as a result of the wave of democratisation in all age groups.

But he said: "The FDP has never made things facile for its voters." Nor will it *make things easy for them in the future.*

He has repeated that "liberals are individualists" and this applies even in full awareness of the formula for its success in the Federal Republic which says that ministers do the work and the Chancellor reaps the reward. *Hans Lerchbacher*

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 March 1970)

Kurt Georg Kiesinger pooh-poohs retirement rumours

Ex-Federal Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger, it is rumoured, is thinking of retiring, but he is trying to bring the gossipmongers who say so into discredit.

He has flatly denied reports that he plans to give up his office as Chairman of the CDU before his term of office runs out. He has called this idle chit-chat, pure invention and malicious gossip and contests the idea that he has been goaded into retirement by anyone in the party presidium.

When it is considered that the so-called *retirement decision has been backed up* by members of the CDU when it has been brought to the public's attention we gain a good impression of what the situation is like at present in the Opposition.

At the last CDU party congress Kiesinger promised pathetically that he would serve the party to *the limits of his energy* and strength.

If he puts his promises into action, implements a sensible reorganisation of the Christian Democrats and can point to impressive successes after this year's provincial assembly elections, as a mock-up election has shown may be possible, it will be difficult for anyone in the party to usurp him in 1971.

He would have to be considered as a candidate for the Chancellorship again, although many party colleagues are casting doubt on this idea.

One thing the CDU can well do without, two years before the Bundestag elections, is a high-level split in the party.

If Christian Democrat circles are stating that Kiesinger will retire in 1971 and the general public is contending that he might retire at this year's party conference in Hamburg it would appear that these utterances are an attempt to nip his still flourishing ambitions in the bud.

Casting niggling doubts on his future in this way thwarts Kiesinger's efforts to show himself to be a powerful *leader-type.* It brands him with the mark of ephemerality and makes him appear a kind of tragic hero, who has had to subject himself to the Party and the grinding cogs of political laws.

Kiesinger has repeatedly stated that he will continue in his office with full authority and decisiveness in leadership until 1971. At the same time he made it quite clear that he was not giving up all hope of carrying on after that date. It seems today that party colleagues are *trying* to steal the rug from under his feet!

The CDU must weigh up whether Kurt Georg Kiesinger has used all his powers for the benefit of the party since the election disaster last autumn. Has he made a useful contribution to the work of Christian Democrat organisations in the provinces and has he had success in the Bundestag?

The party must decide whether the man they boosted as the chancellor before the last elections really corresponds to their new progressive image. And they must decide amongst themselves *if they want to get rid of him and if they really* can do so before his time is up by their niggling methods.

Even before Kiesinger never really gave a credible image of dynamism. His election campaign was rather like a period piece and after the election he was disturbed to discover his younger party colleagues' belief in progress and adjust himself to this new situation.

If the argument is raised that in 1973 Kiesinger will be too old to fill young electors with enthusiasm that is only half the story. Progressiveness is not a question of age. But Kiesinger has only himself to blame that he is so much identified with past that many voters will *not trust him for the future.*

Many CDU realists know this. They are well aware that Kiesinger even lost his position at the top of the popularity polls to Willy Brandt...

Nevertheless it is astonishing that rumours *originating from sources within the* party have been aimed at the former chancellor at the very moment when the Christian Democrats have to contest five regional assembly elections at least.

Manifestly they fear that Kiesinger's staying power could be boosted enormously if the party achieves successes at these local elections. So at the risk of forfeiting votes they are aiming to unsettle him in advance.

The unspoken slogan seems to be: a new man to head a rejuvenated party as quickly as possible.

There is a buzz in the CDU. Party colleagues in the CSU who want to spread a little discredit have unleashed general *discomfort within the union parties.* Kiesinger's relationship to Franz Josef Strauss is not particularly warm.

New faces are coming to the fore in the regional party organisations. In North Rhine-Westphalia Köppler has replaced Lenz, and Adorno is measuring up to Filbinger in Stuttgart. Strauss, Barzel, Kohl and Stoltenberg are biding their time waiting for the right moment to put *up as successors. None of the rising stars* sees fit to throw in his lot with the CDU chairman.

Kiesinger's political hour has not yet struck but the minutes are ticking away. *Lothar Labusch*

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 18 March 1970)

Friedrich Engels

(Photo: Staatsbibliothek Berlin Bildarchiv, Handke)

■ ANNIVERSARY

Wuppertal honours Friedrich Engels

A CITY MORE OR LESS PROUD OF ITS FAMOUS SON

A trip to Wuppertal in normally one of the top priorities for new men coming from Russia to replace officials at the Soviet Union's embassy in Rolandseck.

The point of these excursions is a memorial plaque set up in a garden there. On it is engraved in unpretentions words and without punctuation: FRIEDRICH ENGELS OUR GREAT SON WAS BORN IN THE HOUSE THAT ONCE STOOD ON THIS SPOT HE IS ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM.

The possibility cannot be ruled out that the number of tourists visiting Wuppertal because of Friedrich Engels will increase in the course of the next few months. For 1970 is not only Lenin Year but also the Engels memorial year.

In fact it is his memorial year for two reasons. He was born 150 years ago on 28 November and died in exile in London 75 years ago on 5 August 1895.

Wuppertal is taking this opportunity to honour its most important citizen. Compared with the Trier which did no more than tolerate events within its walls comemorating the 150th anniversary of Karl Marx' birth, Wuppertal has a basically uncomplicated relationship to its "parade Communist" as a local paper called him not long ago.

Though for over a century the "pious German industrial town", as Arnold Zweig called the town that still has more than one hundred flourishing religous sects today, gave the cold shoulder to the wayward offspring of one of the most esteemed manufacturing families of Barmen, together with Elberfeld one of the parts of Wupperal.

The feeling was mutual from the very beginning. In the superbly phrased "Letters from the Wupper Valley" the nineteen-year-old Engels called his home town a "Zion of obscurantists" and accused it of being a "valley of hypocrites". It is little wonder that this sort of talk together with severe social criticism incited raging uproar among the pious exploiters who well knew how to reconcile religion and profit-seeking.

Engels was also too radical for the insurgent Elberfeld petits bourgeois who governed the town by a watch committee for a short time in 1849. They feared that he would declare the town of the black, red and gold a red republic. They therefore published a poster demanding that Engels leave town. Engels went into exile and never came back.

His spiritual banishment from Wuppertal was not ended until after 1945 when Adolf Hitler Allee was renamed Friedrich Engels Allee.

Johannes Schlingensiepen, a senior church official, made a revealing testimony for discussions about Engels when he wrote in 1963 what had influenced him from the time of his youth. He asked himself how it had not been possible to keep Engels on the straight path of faith. "The thought still worries me today that perhaps the whole course of world history would have been different if this son of our parish had stayed here instead of going off and later forging the sharpest weapons for dialectical materialism and atheistic Communism."

He was doubtlessly driven out by the pious fathers who paid their workers pittances instead of a just wage and so caused them terrible distress.

The fact that the town council has without objection allocated 200,000 Marks for the Engels celebrations shows that Wuppertal Christian Democrats, in Opposition since 1964, have adopted a balanced relationship to the co-founder of scientific socialism, regarding him now as no more than a person of historic importance. The actual memorial ceremonies will take place at the end of November.

Social Democrat leader Willy Brandt will visit Wuppertal to speak about Engels just as he went to Trier to speak about Marx. He has told Mayor Rau that he would be glad to do so.

Tankred Dorst has been specially commissioned to write a political revue with a title borrowed from Engels: *The Division of Work in the Athropogenesis of an Ape*. The Berlin Ensemble has also been invited from the East to perform Brecht's *Days of the Commune*. Other items on the programme are an Engels exhibition in the newly established Engels House and a discussion attended by well-known politicians and men of letters.

These events will be supplemented by a congress taking place from 25 to 29 May to be attended by the most important researchers into the life and work of Friedrich Engels. The lectures and debates will then be printed and available by November.



The memorial stone to Engels in Wuppertal

(Photo: Presse- und Werbeamt der Stadt Wupp

While preparations for the congress and the various events seem to be running perfectly smoothly a further plan has unexpectedly run into stiff opposition. And it is a party colleague who is opposing Mayor Rau. Whereas the issue of a commemorative postage stamp for Karl Marx was sanctioned by the Federal Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, a Christian Socialist, the present Minister, Georg Leber is still opposed to a special issue for the no less important Engels event though a stamp could be issued in time for the November celebrations.

Mayor Rau believes that the Federal Post Office is thus leaving the field open to the Eastern European States and most of all the German Democratic Republic who already used the well-known portrait of Engels with his bushy beard on its first definitive issue in 1948.

Meanwhile this country's Communist Party (DKP) has annouced that it in to organise an Engels memorial eve November with prominent DKP spe as well as an international Engels quium in Wuppertal some time b The DKP offered the town close co tion and has applied for permissi a congress of Engels experts.

But in Barmen Town Hall oth events are being prepared in coopera with the Social Democratic Party's Friedrich Ebert Foundation the offe been declined in case municipal even used for propaganda purposes.

There could be a repeat of the situ in Trier with two Engels cerem running at the same time. In Trier S ambassador Tsarapkin went to the wing rally instead of the SPD event.

Hartwig Suhrb

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 16 March

Votes at eighteen is only part of the problem

Eighteen-year-olds can now vote in the Federal states of Berlin, Hamburg, North Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony, the Saar, Schleswig-Holstein and Hesse. The Bundestag too is about to decide the minimum voting age. Committees for law and home affairs have now asked for a second debate on the pros and cons of lowering the minimum voting age. Dr Hermann Giesecke is a professor at Göttingen Teachers' Training College and an expert in this field. He wrote this article with one question in mind: What contribution would the lowering of the voting age make to the political and social emancipation of the younger generation in general and the age range affected in particular?

I advocate the lowering of the active and passive voting age down as far as seems compatible with all factors to be considered – the limit seems to me to be eighteen and 21 years respectively.

I would have no objection to lowering the active voting age to seventeen or even sixteen but, politically, that is not being debated. But I am sure that the trend will go this way.

I also believe that if it is the aim of this measure to include young people as early as possible in political responsibility we should in case of doubt chose the lower justifiable limit, eighteen and not nineteen or twenty, 21 and not 23.

It is a question of guaranteeing the right of political participation in its highest form. It is difficult to forecast to what extent this right will be used but this should not be the decisive point as it is not the decisive point for those at present enfranchised.

It is natural and basically correct to examine the younger generation from the standpoint of their future behaviour at elections. It is always the case that those who already have certain rights closely examine others who desire or are to be given the same rights.

Yet this attitude expresses a peculiar relation of over-privileged and underprivileged, even defamation. All public discussion of this question shows that we tend to expect particularly high qualifications from young voters though we have not tried to prove that we ourselve these.

I would for example hesitate b denouncing as political immaturity moral severity and opposition to promise that can be seen main students and sixth-formers.

This can be described as the maturi those not yet corrupted, the maturity those who do not consider that scratch my back and I'll scratch your be the ultimate political and m wisdom. In itself, that is if they power, this type of attitude is o dangerous in view of so-called poli realities. But that is also true for attitude isolated from the actual proce the formation of political will.

The question of maturity shifts discussion too much to individua criteria. As elevated as the idea political individual deciding by him weighing up all points of view pain ingly and banishing all emotional bi little to do with reality.

All decisions with a social bea voting too, depend on the social co within reference groups such as fami circle of friends. Whatever the form are always socially derived decisions.

For that reason the question of political maturity of eighteen-year yields little in this context as indiv

(Continued on page 5)

■ CENTREPIECE

Brandt-Stoph meeting crowns twenty-three tough years of endeavour

Twenty-three years ago Germans from both East and West planned to talk over measures to prevent a further decline of the German people into economic and social chaos from which there could be no salvation.

Bavarian Prime Minister Hans Ehard invited all prime ministers of the German states for a conference in Munich on 6 and 7 June 1947 for this reason. Western zone politicians only wanted to discuss the question of how to overcome the following winter while Eastern zone premiers demanded talks on how to create a united German State. There was no agreement and the five Eastern zone prime ministers left for home.

In December 1949 various politicians of the Eastern Christian Democrat (CDU) and Socialist Unity (SED) parties came to the West and most of them went to Bonn. Wilhelm Koenen of the SED, secretary-general of the People's Congress Bureau, and Dr Helmuth Brandt, a Christian Democrat and State Secretary in the German Democratic Rupublic's Ministry of Justice, even wanted to come again. As another East-West traveller, Dr Eberhardt Pleve of the Eastern branch of the Christian Democrats, said, their visit was aimed at all progressive CDU/CSU men.

Returning from an eight-day non-political trip to the GDR in January 1950, Stuttgart's mayor, Dr Arnulf Klett, said: "To understand the full extent of Germany's post-war tragedy you only have to go to the East."

A month later Christian Democrat Jakob Kaiser's Ministry of All-German Affairs warned against the exchange of invitations between public and private bodies in the GDR and the Federal Republic. Events of this type would paralyse people's spiritual resistance against Communism, he added. In spite of this warning Klett received a twelve-man delegation from the Dresden municipal council in April 1950.

At the end of November 1950 a special courier brought Federal Chancellor Konrad Adenauer a letter from Otto Grotewohl suggesting discussions about the formation of a German constitution council. Adenauer did not reply. On 15 January 1951 Adenauer again rejected joint talks and demanded as a precondition the establishment of the democratic bases of a constitutional state.

On 2 November that year GDR President Wilhelm Pieck sent Federal President Theodor Heuss a letter suggesting joint discussions. Heuss declined.

Former Reich Chancellor Josef Wirth was invited to East Berlin by the GDR government and went there at the beginning of January 1952. He and a group of representatives including Gustav Heinemann and Pastor Niemöller were to be won over to inter-German talks.

On 22 June 1952 the Federal Press Office denied reports that Adenauer had advocated direct talks with East Berlin. Because of its dependence on a foreign power, it said, the GDR was in no position to express its own opinion.

In September of that year Bavarian Prime Minister Ehard expressed his support for the GDR proposal to send representatives of the People's Chamber to Bonn. "Do you want to send them away again?" he asked. "We should at least listen to what news they bring."

The visit never tock place and neither did the journey to Weimar by Frankfurt's mayor on the 400th anniversary of the death of Lucas Cranach in September. On 25 November 1953 Walter Ulbricht suggested regular talks with Bonn to prepare an all-German government. Bonn declined.

On 9 July 1954 the presidents of the two parliaments of divided Germany sat at the same table at the Evangelical Church Congress in Leipzig. Bundestag President Ehlers, State Secretary Strauss and ex-Minister Gustav Heinemann discussed with President of the People's Chamber Dieckmann and Otto Nuschke, Chairman of the Eastern CDU.

At the end of July 1954 a delegation of the Free German Trades Union Federation (FDGB) came to Bavaria and offered the Bavarian state government donations to the value of one million East Marks, worth at that time about 120,000 Marks, for the victims of the flood disaster. The government declined with thanks and recommended the FDGB to give the donation to the people of the GDR.

On 1 April 1955 the GDR drastically raised the road toll for use of the motorway between West Berlin and the Federal Republic. This GDR reaction to the Treaties of Paris was intended to bring about direct talks with Bonn. The Bundestag Committee for all-German questions under Herbert Wehner issued a sensational statement recommending that Bonn should in future participate in direct talks on inter-zonal traffic as long as this did not lead to recognition of the Ulricht regime.

At the beginning of June there were talks between "representatives of the two transport ministries," as East Berlin noted in a communique. Bonn spoke of the "Federal Transport Administration" and "the Soviet Zone Traffic Authorities." The autcome of the talks was that the road tax was lowered.

After the end of the Geneva Four Power Conference, on 25 July 1955, Konrad Adenauer was heard for the first time to say that there would now be contact between "us and the Soviet Zone". At his holiday home in Mürren, Switzerland, he said that both the Federal Republic and the GDR should allow each other's newspapers to be freely distributed. He also announced that he intended to visit Moscow.

The day after, Nikita Krushchev spoke in East Berlin against the Bonn standpoint of four-power responsibility, "It would be best if the Germans themselves solved the problem." He added that the only way was via a European security system and cooperation between the GDR and the Federal Republic.

In September Herbert Wehner said that a clash could not be avoided and recommended answering letters at all events.

The GDR stressed its sovereignty more and more strongly and demanded discussions at minister level to settle points in dispute. Inter-zonal traffic served time and time again as an instrument of pressure.

In 1956 political parties in this country tried to come into direct contact with Eastern Zone parties. Free Democrat politicians Döring, Walter Scheel and Erich Mende left for Weimar in October and discussed reunification with Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) representatives. Not much came of this.

The same month Finance Minister Fritz Schäffer went on a secret mission to East Berlin and spoke with the Bavarian and deputy GDR Defence Minister Vincenz Müller on the possibilities of cooperation between the two States.

The following years saw visits of mayors and town councils between East and West but contacts remained unofficial and localised.

After the erection of the Berlin Wall on 13 August 1961 there was ever-increasing evidence of the need to have direct discussions with the GDR. On 18 December 1963 after almost a year of talks Willy Brandt, then Governing Mayor of West Berlin, had the first Berlin entry permit agreement signed by Senate councillor Korber. The "policy of small steps" began after several letters had been exchanged between Brandt and the deputy chairman of the GDR Ministerial Council, Abusch. East Berlin postal officials supervised the issue of permits on West Berlin territory.

On 20 August 1964 there was a stir in Bonn because of a report in the *Frankfurter Rundschau* that East Berlin was interested in the establishment of a Federal Bureau for inter-German contacts.

Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists attacked Erich Mende when it became known that FDP mediators had been in East Berlin to put out feelers for a contacts bureau. Mende had already advocated years before the establishment of a coordination bureau to deal with questions of postal communications, transport, inter-zonal trade, travel permits and law.

When GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph reported to the People's Chamber at the beginning of September that a delegate from Adenauer had established contacts with the GDR government as early as 1962 Adenauer issued an immediate denial. It is still not clear whether the director of the Inter-zonal Trust Agency, Leopold, was meant or the FDP Treasurer, Rubin.

On 11 February 1966 the SED sent an open letter to the SPD proposing an exchange of speakers. The SPD accepted the invitation and talks began on 29 April. So that the SED speakers could come to Hanover on 21 July the Bundestag passed the safe conduct law on 23 June. After Soviet reproaches and SED doubts as to their success in the discussions the safe conduct regulation was used as an excuse to cancel the exchange of speakers.

Instead there was the first meeting of university sectors from both parts of Germany in Bad Godesberg.

On 10 May 1967 the GDR sent the twelfth letter to a Federal Chancellor.



Stoph proposed a meeting and discussions with Kurt Georg Kiesinger. On 13 June Kiesinger said that he thought the appointment of delegates was better but Willi Stoph insisted on a meeting. On 28 September Ministerial Councillor Neusel handed over a letter to this effect to East Berlin.

In March 1968 Alex Möller and the Hesse Economic Affairs Minister Arndt travelled to the Leipzig Fair and met Heinz Behrendt, deputy Foreign Trade Minister of the GDR, for discussions on inter-German trade. In April 1969 State Secretary Klaus Dieter Arndt and Behrendt met at the Hanover Trade Fair. In September 1969 Arndt went to Leipzig and again had discussions with Behrendt.

Shortly before the Federal elections Willy Brandt said that he was ready to talk with Stoph. On 19 December 1969 Federal President Heinemann answered a letter from Walter Ulbricht. He did not agree to Ulbricht's proposal of full diplomatic recognition but held out the prospect of a reply from the Federal government.

On 22 January 1970 Brandt wrote to Stoph proposing talks on the basis of equal partners. Egon Franke was appointed negotiator. At the end of January this country's Trades Union Confedration (DGB) began to prepare for contacts with the FDGB.

On 12 February Willi Stoph invited Chancellor Brandt to East Berlin. Brandt accepted though not the planned dates of 19 or 26 February. On 2 March 1970 preliminary talks began in East Berlin between Dr Ulrich Sahm of the Federal Chancellor's Office and Dr Gerhard Schüssler from the Office of the GDR Ministerial Council.

On 9 March Sahm handed Stoph a letter from Brandt considering a meeting in a town other than East Berlin after the GDR had not agreed to Brandt travelling via West Berlin. On 12 March the two delegations in East Berlin agreed to a meeting of the two German governmental heads in Erfurt.

Klaus Schuman

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 14 March 1970)

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maturity is essentially a result of the social maturity of the reference group.

The decisive question is whether young people in the age group concerned already have their own interests that can no longer be represented solely by other people. If the answer is yes then they should have the right to champion these interests with the means that our State provides. We other voters do not then have the right to criticise these interests and their articulation with academic reasons but must court politically these and other interests.

The lowering of the voting age has meaning only if it forms the beginning for the democratisation of the spheres of life in which young people live, schools and places of work for instance. The aim therefore is to give the younger generation political participation as early as possible as they have a right to this because of their interests. But this aim cannot be approached solely on the level of political elections. Single measures of this type would probably have no effect worth mentioning.

This problem applies to all age groups. Until the best degree of participation in the spheres where people spend their everyday life is attained the act of voting cannot assume the foundation that we expect of it but which is not really needed anywhere else in society.

When people in schools, youth work and other institutions for the young speak of a share in responsibility they normally mean the best way to realise fixed purposes from outside but not participating in deciding on the fixing of the purposes. School rules, examination rules and indentures, for example, still contain many authoritarian regulations that have now become irrelevant. This means that they, as part of everyday reality, lead young people to think that they cannot really participate in decision-making in later life on points of vital interest, but that the main thing is to conform to strange decisions causing as little friction as possible.

The protest of the younger generation was not sparked off by the law of suffrage but by the authoritarian character of social institutions. Policy concerning the young faces now and in the future a democratic revision of the political, social, economic and legal conditions affecting the young. Only in this comprehensive aspect do I personally consider the lowering of the voting age for a noteworthy decision in policy concerning the young.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 8 March 1970)



■ THEATRE

Harald Mueller play premiered in Munich

Frankfurter **Neue Presse**

Dramatist Harald Mueller was born in Memel in 1934 and has so far had two plays published in *edition suhrkamp*, *Great Wolf* and *Half German*.

Both works have similar themes. Both deal with the brutal and psychological tensions in groups that are more or less asocial, nonbourgeois, homeless, isolated and not at all idealised as heroes or the proletariat.

Harald Mueller's strength though it has its dangers, is his relationship to idiomatic colloquial German. Those reading his plays can be forgiven for thinking that they have in their hands a copy of Küppers's *Dictionary of Colloquial Speech* arranged for characters.

Great Wolf has just had its premiere in Munich: Claus Peymann's production was met with short though appreciative applause, the occasional boo and the slamming of doors by those who left indignantly.

The production was guilty of one of the most irritating crimes that a well-known and therefore relatively reliable producer of premieres can do. The premiere did not inform the audience about the play. It did not inform them about what the drama itself wanted to inform them about. The situations only rarely became clear and the dialogue became nonsensical and incidental because half of it had been intentionally omitted. Significant statements were replaced by insignificant action theatre.

In the first scene a boy was placed up against a barracks wall by soldiers and shot. One of the gang of teddy-boys to which he belongs stands at the wall watching the events. When the boy tries to get away he shouts, "Run in a zig-zag." Peymann never explains the point. He shows the victim standing and the dialogue which is neither cynical nor sentimental but simply usual is mutilated to incomprehensibility.

Peymann has had the brainwave of transforming his soldiers into giant dolls from an Ionesco nightmare. Strawberry pop oozes out of their eyes when they die. The dolls do not have an uncanny but a theatrical and thus dangerous effect. Peymann cannot show that the boys in the play are not of course proper partisans at the end their twenties.

Peymann always produces a fantastic racket. There is always something happening which is more than can be said of the play.

The production was not bad in itself. It was even good in its way, it was exciting, clever and was offered with a physical fervour and art that demands admiration. Here a producer is showing in mad arrogance and with the help of a text that can scarcely be understood any longer what he can do, what he has read by Artaud and what he has learnt from Peter Stein, especially his production of Edward Bond's *Early Morning* in Zürich.

When a play has to be altered in this way before appearing on stage it is bound to lose some of its creditability. The gloomy main theme that war breeds war and military brutality military brutality because victims imitate their hangmen (in concentration camps prisoners organised into camp police did their best to outdo the SS guards) did not emerge as the audience was unable to fathom the relations between the groups.

Great Wolf is a play that could unfortunately take place at any time, in the Second World War, in the Third World War, in Vietnam or Korea. It is a play dealing with the dirty refuse of public catastrophes, vagabonds in canteens, station buildings, village cemeteries and fields. It was only in Claus Peymann's box of tricks that it failed.

Joachim Kaiser

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 11 March 1970)



A scene from the Harald Mueller play

(Photo: Hildegard Steinmetz)

Mixed reception for Kopit's 'Indians' in Hamburg

KielerNachrichten

Buffalo Bill rides again! The legendary buffalo hunter survived many adventures before entering show business and serving up re-hashes of life in the West on both sides of the Atlantic with the help of his red and white-skinned retinue.

He has now set up his tent in Hamburg's Deutsches Schauspielhaus with coloured circus lights, ropes and trapeze. The word Wild West flashes in neon lights and underneath on a platform a band dressed in red suits play happy trad jazz.

Atmosphere is present from the very beginning. The effective entrance of Buffalo Bill's troupe only strenghens this. There was spontaneous applause for this spectacular opening to the Wild West show.

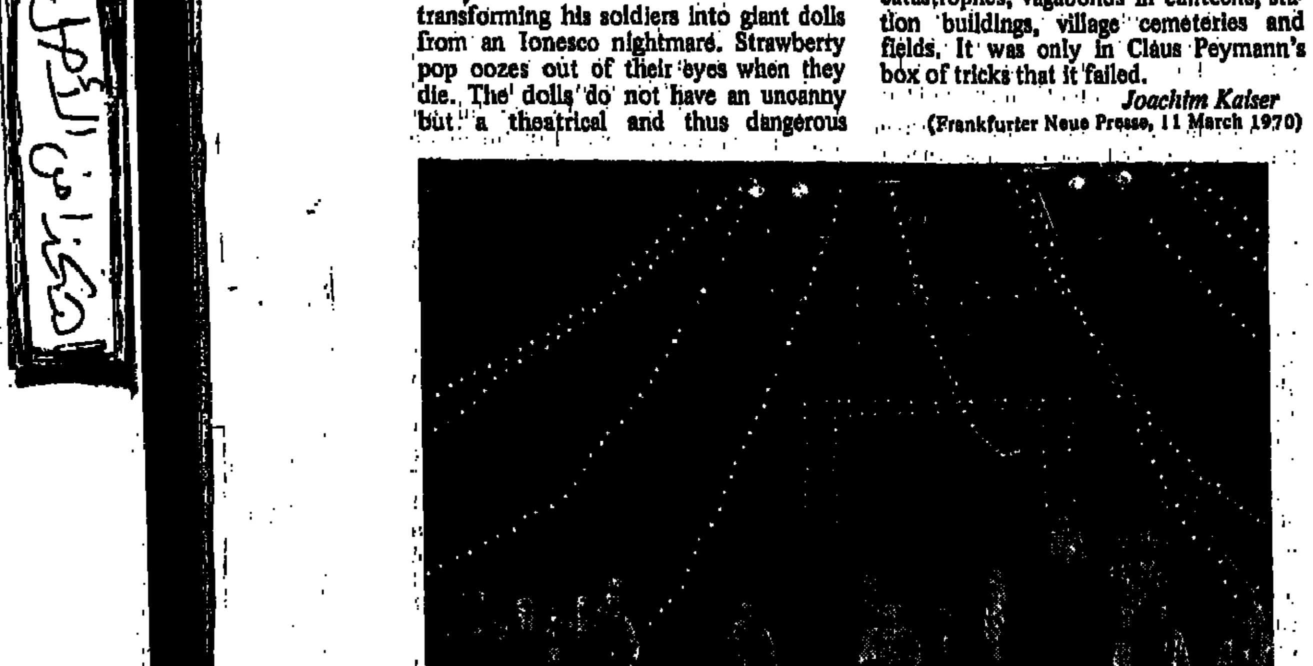
But innocent happy expectation soon changed to anguish. Pomp and ceremony was only the framework to evil events. The following revue showed the extermination of American red-skins by the white man. 32-year-old playwright Arthur Kopit entitled his work *Indians*. It has just had its first German performance in Hamburg.

Charges were serious and dealt with genocide. Kopit indignantly undermines the myth of the Wild West spun by hackwriters and ever-awake Hollywood producers and still worshipped by cinema and television today.

Kopit's view of reality in the Wild West is somewhat different. He accuses the whites of brutality and of violating human dignity. The redskins, represented by some of their most important leaders, are shown in posthumous greatness. All their actions are noble. This is America's past seen through the eyes of an angry young American.

There is no romanticism with Kopit. He shows us the brutal, bestial facts, murder, rape and white men scalping another white man to provoke a bloody campaign against the Indians. Kopit depicts the American president as a lewd stout man

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Hamburg's Schauspielhaus went all Western for the production of Kopit's 'Indians'.

(Photo: Rosemarie Clausen)

Hacks new play first-nighted at Frankfurt

Peter Hacks' *Omphale* which ha[s] had its premiere in Frankfurt out to be a natural sequel to his play *Amphitryon*. The hero of Om[phale] is none other than Heracles, the son of Alcmene and sired by Zeus in the shape of Amphitryon.

The Omphale episode of the He[racles] myth plays no more than a pitiable [role] in later literature. But Hacks has [shown] his flair for recognising the problems [of a] given situation.

And he has recognised it here in [the] episode between the demi-god and [the] Queen of the Lydians. For an artist [who] is unwilling to sacrifice *dialectic* ma[teria]lism blindly to the demands of So[cialist] realism the question of human ide[ntity is] doubly explosive.

In the original myth Heracles lives [for a] time as a slave at the court of Om[phale] and frees the Lydians from dang[erous] monsters. As Omphale's lover he ch[anges] clothes with her, disrobing himself [of his] lion-skin and male heroism and pi[cking] up a distaff as a symbol of fem[inine] domesticity.

In his play lasting some one and [a half] hours Hacks pursues the questio[n of] human identity. His Heracles [rebels] against the growing myth of his [mur]derous heroism.

In Classical blank verse that is extr[emely] clever and liberally sprinkled with [tension] between the metre and stress of w[ords] Heracles comes to his first conclu[sion:] "With every blow of my club, I [kill a] possibility within myself."

This Heracles wants to break out [of the] image that the world has imposed on [him.] To him love is the means to restor[e] human totality and Omphale his in[stru]ment.

By changing sexual roles with his [lover] he wishes to experience love as a wo[man] in order to recognise the emotions [of all] human beings. The alienation of hu[mans] into the two camps of men and wom[en is] extended into a political metaphor [of the] dialectics between rulers and ruled.

At the end, when Heracles ch[anges] back into a hero because of humanit[arian] necessity, he sees his present and fu[ture] reconciled with his past.

Hack's ironic fragments, full of illu[sions] and even contributing to a satire on [...] Josef Strauss in the figure of ca[...]

Handelsblatt

Lityerses, achieve a suspension of di[alec]tics. But at the same time the world [of] our present is transformed into an arti[ficial] paradise where those who are privileg[ed] enough to be initiated wallow in spi[ritual] luxury.

Instead of explanation of mytho[logy] and its application to the narrow [...] ideology Peter Hacks constructs a[...] of words and speeches. The belief [that] intellectuals can master the past and [...] about future happiness, included in [the] play as hope for the happiness of a fu[ture] guided by knowledge, is, when all is [said] and done, a great denial of the p[lay]wright's political present.

Dieter Reible produced this di[alec]tical play with the help of Peter Ze[...] and the decor of Bert Kistner. In spi[te of] some carelessenss the production is [true] to type.

At the same time this production [...] tries to transfer Hacks' artistic par[...] into reality.

Heracle's transformation scene t[akes] place in an open cage without any s[ug]gestiveness of lewd transvestism.

Ulrich Schreiber

(Handelsblatt, 11 March 1970)

■ BALLET

Homage to Yvonne Georgi at Hanover

DIE WELT

Yvonne Georgi's farewell to Hanover and and its ballet marked the end of an epoch which involved more than the last sixteen years when she was head of the Landestheater company building up its reputation for excellence.

These long years of uninterrupted ballet work were after all nothing but an extended comeback. Madame Georgi was working for the Landestheater from 1926 until 1931 and then again from 1932 to 1936. All in all she devoted a quarter of a century to the Hanover company, a rare jubilee.

Small wonder that Yvonne Georgi became in time an institution in Hanover, celebrated, admired and honoured. She took the adulation calmly and remained unchanged, injecting new life into the art to which she had dedicated her life.

She kept interest in the dance alive through good times and not such good times. She began her career as an exponent of *free dance* a slender, highly attractive woman. Like so many others she began her training in Leipzig and then moved to the Dalcroze school in Hellerau. In Dresden she entered Mary Wigman's school and company.

She danced duets with Palucca and often danced duets with Harald Kreutzberg on extended tours of the United States. In New York her solo performances were ecstatically received.

Early in her career, however, she began to turn her attention and enthusiasm to the techniques and aesthetics of academic ballet. This helped her to survive when the demise of *free dance* became obvious. She was able to devote her talents fully to ballet and implant in it those impulses which she had gained from *free dance*.

The opening up of neglected forms of academic dance which only became up-to-date in recent times was predicted by Yvonne Georgi and incorporated in some bold choreographic ventures.

The more unorthodox her efforts the greater their success.

Gradually it became obvious that her classic choreopraphic vocabulary was not developing. It remained to the end schooled. More and more often the mechanics of her ballet ended in a void and churned out rather faded patterns. The power that came from Yvonne Georgi and her temperament evaporated.

Nevertheless she will be missed in Hanover now that she has said farewell. She was more and less than a choreoprapher. For the Hanover ballet she was quite simply Madame la Dance. Richard Adama, her successor, now has a tough job.

As a parting gift Yvonne Georgi gave one final premiere at the Landestheater, Nicolai Karetnikov's three act ballet "Klein Zack genannt Zinnober", from Russia. Karetnikov is little known in western Europe but his ballets "Vanina Vanini" and "The Geologists" have been danced at the Bolshoi. "Klein Zack" was written in 1967 but has been on ice since then.

Two possible conclusions can be drawn from this: either the work was considered too bold or too jaded. There are now suspicions that the later is the case.

E.T.A. Hoffman's tales are the basis of the narrative but his bizarre charms and his manifold sparkling ironies are scarcely done justice by the music. Karetnikov's techniques in the ghost scenes are striking but they are just as lacking in charm and are commonplace as the glut of passages where the dance is not given wings by the music.

Individual scenes are astonishingly sparcely contrived and the grand gestus of the longer Russian ballets is lacking. The composition of the work shows little correspondence between the dancing and the design. With so little to say the scenes are barren even through they are not overlong.

Yvonne Georgi has worked hard to choreographic this music. But she has so little to work on that her efforts were beaten vituraily before she started. Her dancers weave their way hastily through Walter Gondolf's beautifully designed sets which soar and plummet and the colonnades he has created à la Paul Klee.

In the midst of this she has tried to keep boredom at bay with a little spectral nonsense in the Nestroy manner. But this ballet never really succeeds in becoming a dance.

The work is concluded with a divertissement, a miniature *ballet blanc* for the whole company. The tragedy is that at this stage the company shows that it is ho longer technically capable of dancing such a bright and sparkling ballet as this. Here, when they must show their qualities, we see an obvious uninspired uncertainty, which only vaguely resembles classical ballet, and ends up just a vague kind of dance on point.

At the end of the Georgi era there remains nothing but the need to make a new start. The more radical this is the greater its success is likely to be.

Klaus Geitel

(DIE WELT, 10 March 1970)

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who prefers playing poker with bandits to bothering himself about the fate of Indians.

The central figure of this medley of scenes, circus acts, waxworks and fun-fair is Buffalo Bill, the hero of many youthful dreams. But this is not the picture that Kopit shows of him.

His version of William Frederick Cody, Buffalo Bill's real name, is a star built up to an early Superman by gun-toting journalists. He is a weak, wavering liberal who could have prevented the murder of Chief Sitting Bull.

The action is as explosive as its conception but does not quite succeed. Parallels can be seen in the modern world such as the extermination of the Jews, Biafra, the war in Vietnam and the recently announced murder of South American Indians but these do not take proper shape. This could have been made into a moving accusation that would have been valid for any age but it does not rise above a flash-back that, though touching, is at a distance from the events.

There is a further objection to the play. Kopit always thinks that he is denouncing the evil of the white man with hammer and tongs. And he often falls into the trap of empty loquaciousness.

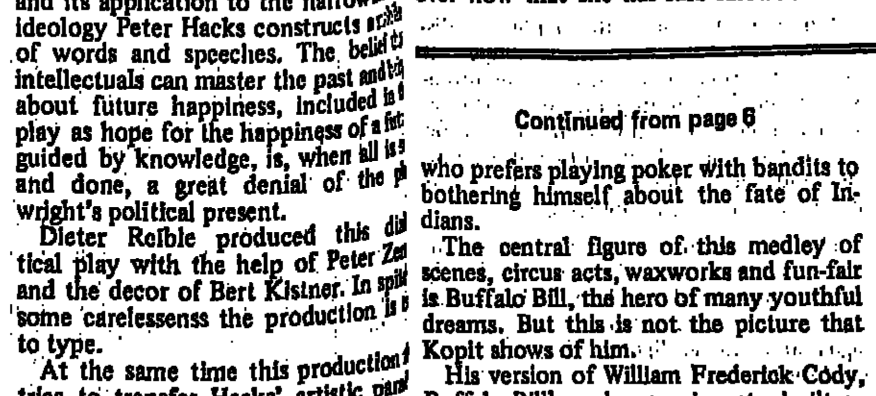
Hans Lietzau has been general manager of the theatre since last November ans this is his first production in his new capacity.

His work was painstaking and the organisation too must be praised. 34 actors have speaking parts and then Indians, soldiers and circus hands are always flitting across the stage.

Lietzau has drilled his stage troops well and nobody stumbles over the person in front of him. All the Western gags come off too, from the gun carelessly twirled around the hero's finger to the whisky bottle pushed elegantly across the table. The only thing that Lietzau should have controlled is Kopit's need to communicate.

Rudolf Hänsel

(Kieler Nachrichten, 7 March 1970)





Marcia Haydée and Heinz Clauss in the Stuttgart production of Kenneth MacMillan's ballet, 'Miss Julie' after Strindberg's play. (Photo: Hannes Kilian)

Kenneth MacMillan's 'Miss Julie' presented at Stuttgart

Neue Presse

Kenneth MacMillan can transform action into dramatic dance with brilliant dance numbers while at the same time pursuing a story line better than any other choreographer working today.

After his interlude in Berlin Kenneth MacMillan will be director of the Royal Ballet in London from next season onwards.

Literature transformed into dance looses all its terrors in MacMillan's new narrative ballet "Miss Julie" lasting a good hour which has recently been premiered in Stuttgart.

It neither sticks slavishly to August Strindberg's original play nor does it swamp the play in banality. Above all MacMillan is such an adept "translator" that he can do without the tiring pantomimic "recitative" with which lesser ballet creators bridge the gap to drama.

When Frank Frey, the powerful dancer of the part of the servant Jean, at the bidding of the mistress of the house begins his solo leaps he completes them after the peasant dance like a divertissment dancer in romantic ballet. By this means he betrays the rage this woman has caused him and how he is attached to her and yet held back by his concern.

His dilemma is expressed in leaps of rage during the course of the entire middle section, the rural people's midsummer night's feast. At the same moment there is the swaying corps de ballet and the drama of the soloist.

The fiery dance with which Frey, a guest in Berlin, and Birgit Keil dancing his financee Kristin open the ballet in a section of Jean's biography. The manner in which this lad is accustomed to consorting with women is expressed in daring swings and curves, with raging and rather lascivious intertwining of bodies.

Apart from the excellent presentation by the Stuttgart troupe this melding of the choreographic with the narrative requirements is the highlight of the evening.

Kenneth MacMillan has certainly selected from Strindberg's tangle of themes. He selected those whose stormy passion aroused his interest, and which he assumed could be best used for his interpretation of the play.

He has cut out much of the involved psychology but kept the differences in station which Julie finally transcends.

MacMillan empasises this by bringing Julie's parents and her financé, a poignant study of dumbstruck nobility danced by Heinz Clauss, and in addition he makes the most strongly marked characteristic of Jean his awareness of his station in life as a servant.

In this way Julie becomes one of MacMillan's characteristic female types, a loner whose attempts to break away from this isolation founders on a petrified conservative society.

Marcia Haydée the great interpreter of this woman who suffers, fails despite strong resistance and in the end disintegrates, does not assume immediately the part of this controlled and sominating Julie in total.

But she dances the role with magnificent empathy, her bearing and her style, which need no further praise.

In the third scene, fulfilment and disintegration, Marcia Haydée manifestly wins through with her personal powers of expression.

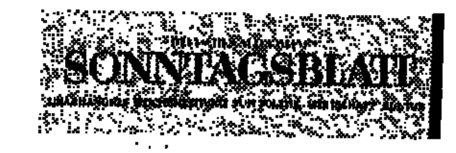
She throws herself with desperate ardour on Jean and there follows a pas de deux interrupted by long pauses of reflection and hesitation in which MacMillan makes Julie into a clinging woman, a metaphor of unchecked physical submission. Ecstasy on the kitchen table!

The 56-year-old Polish composer Andrzej Panufnik living in London wrote the music to "Miss Julie". It remains tonal and has many touches which stimulate emotion and dance using percussion and brass.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 11 March 1970)

■ EDUCATION

TV series tell parents the facts of life



Viewing figures for the first five episodes of the seven-part series *Information on Sexual Education* being shown on ZDF, *this* country's second television service, sound encouraging and reassuring.

While the programme was being transmitted between sixteen and 29 per cent of all television sets were turned into the second television channel.

That means that on average some eight million viewers were watching the broadcasts in spite of the late hour of transmission. ZDF could hope for no better confirmation of the sense and justification of the series.

What was really surprising were the high evaluation figures supplied by "Infratest". They were between plus four and plus seven on a scale that ranges from minus ten to plus ten. A value of plus seven means that about ninety per cent of those interviewed thought that the programme was "good" or "excellent".

The conclusion can also be made that the very high value given for the fifth episode dealing with embryo development and birth shows what viewers wanted – instruction that would be less hesitant in both word and demonstration and would not resort to biological euphemisms and plastic models of the human body.

But this must be in no way connected with the voyeurism from which the sexual enlightenment films in the cinema profit. The fifth episode of the television series showed a birth realistically.

In the same episode a baby was satisfied with nothing more than a bottle. This showed how wavering the compilers were in first gaining an unembarrassed attitude themselves to their subject and its transmission.

The broadcasting station received about two thousand letters of which 85 per cent were complimentary. Even though the majority of viewers' mail (though to what proportion is this representative for all people?) was more positive than press criticisms and the judgements of well-known sexologists those responsible for the series should not be led to ignore striking deficiencies in it.

One area in which they occurred was the overworked theoretical form of the documentary parts which heaped up biological facts all too diligently and without taking into account the limited receptivity of the parents who would have to pass the information on.

One important defect of the whole series was the almost complete avoidance of social and economic factors. It does not take an outright supporter of Wilhelm Reich to find considerable fault with the fact that those responsible for the programme completely ignored his theories that are once again the subject of many discussions.

Of course this omission would not have been noticed by the average viewer. And many parents would certainly have been very indignant if they had been told of a family's ideological obligations to explain the facts of life to their children.

The truths that we need most are, as we know, often those that we like hearing least. From this point of view the success of the ZDF series vouched for by Infratest does not tell the whole story.

But it can be said that the three discussions headed intelligently and purposefully by Werner Stratenschulte, particularly the final one, made up for some facts that had either been missed or excluded altogether. Some widespread harmful judgements were objectively explained away.

Hopes may now be raised for a British series starting on ZDF in September. The programme will be screened for ten minutes on Sunday afternoons and will address both parents and children. Afterwards problems can be discussed within the family circle.

From what we have read about this new British series it is excellent in clearing away taboos that still exist in spite of the rational findings in medicine and educational sociology. It is also more successful from the teaching point of view.

A BBC spokesman said; "We are dealing with many embarrassed parents on the one hand and unembarrassed, interested children on the other."

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 8 March 1970)



North Rhine-Westphalia is the first of the Federal states to introduce trai[...] kindergarten teachers concerning road-safety for children. So far 150 teache[...] attended the traffic institute at Bielefeld. The aim of the courses the te[...] attend is to train them to instil into children attending kindergarten the rule[...] of road safety. 3,000 kindergartens in the state will be involved in this progra[...]

(Phot[...]

Play helps children to lear[n] road-safety

Kindergartens are now the settin[g] [...] the struggle against the traffic d[...] prophesied for the future on this c[oun]try's roads.

Ring-a-ring-of-roses and hide-and[...] must be replaced more and mor[e] [...] games that have road-safety in [...] Psychologists believe that children [...] become a better generation of road-use[rs] [...] if training begins in the pre-school st[age].

Dr Fritz Kassmann, Transport Min[ister] of the Federal state of North Rhine-[West]phalia, is putting this nowledge to [prac]tical use. North Rhine-Westphalia i[s the] first Federal state to demand that [...] in charge of kindergarten children sh[ould] receive road-safety training.

About 150 kindergarten teachers [have] already been trained at the tra[ffic] institute in the Quelle area of Biel[efeld]. New courses are beginning this sp[ring]. The aim is to have a teacher acqua[inted] with the problems of road-safety trai[ning] in every one of the 3,000 or so ki[nder]gartens in North Rhine-Westphalia.

The Transport Ministry has also h[...] to equip kindergartens with learning [...] in a "compendium of traffic games". [The] first 150 compendiums have already b[een] delivered.

Simple games with red, green and [yel]low blocks first show the symbolic v[alue] of the colours important in contro[lling] traffic. Songs and group games imp[er]ceptibly teach the children about tra[ffic] lights or the way policemen direct tra[ffic].

Other games help the child to di[s]tinguish the basic geometric shapes [of] road-signs, such as the triangle, qua[dran]gle and circle. Group games make it e[asy] to learn concepts important for tra[ffic] like left and right, back and front, side [by] side and one behind the other, above [and] below, diagonal or backwards.

The compendium of traffic games c[on]tains learning aids that are especi[ally] suitable for small children. Zebra cr[oss]ings can be constructed as easily as ro[ad] signs and traffic lights. They are t[hen] used by the children.

White caps and belts soon transfo[rm] the three to six-year-olds into policem[en] or school patrolmen who then prove wi[th] their baton and the traffic lights that e[ven] at this age they can be taught road-safe[ty].

(Kieler Nachrichten, 7 March 19[70])

Pre-school education to be improved by kindergarten law

Rhineland Palatinate is the first Federal state to prepare a draft of a kindergarten law forming the basis for systematic pre-school education.

The law states that communities of more than 1,000 inhabitants must have their own kindergartens. Smaller communities would share kindergartens.

Voices are being heard within the state government advocating compulsory attendance at kindergartens for five-year-olds.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 8 March 1970)

■ RESEARCH

Scientists at Düsseldorf discuss aspects of animal language

People claiming that they can give others electric shocks or feel electric fields with their skin are either victims of self-deception or have mistaken true physical phenomena.

In the whole animal world only certain fish possess an electric organ that introduces this type of field. Some species even give violent shocks that can paralyse humans for a short period. Over 600 volts have been recorded from thunderfish and electric eels! Other seafish such as electric rays produce "only" twenty to one hundred volts.

Zoologists were surprised some years ago when they discovered that there were also fish with a weak electric current. The voltages were so low – on average one tenth of a volt – that the shock could not be noticed.

The biological importance of this sort of animal electricity has long held the interest of researchers. It was recently discussed by experts at the 186th meeting



of the Rhine-Westphalia Academy of the Sciences and the Arts (the former Working Group for Research) in the Karl Arnold House in Dusseldorf.

Professor Thomas Szabo of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in Paris said that catching prey by paralysing it with electric shocks was neither the prime nor sole reason for the electric organ.

Fish with a weak electrical current have been found to possess receivers for electric fields. They are able to distinguish between underwater objects of varying electrical efficiency.

On closer examination of their anatomy it can be seen that the receivers are cup-shaped formations on the skin's basal membrane. They also receive the fish's own electric signals and are able to comprehend their surroundings from them. For example the fish knows exactly whether a rod stroked along his body is made of conductive metal or a non-conductive plastic.

How does a system like this function and how is the fish able to "perceive" its surroundings? Professor Szabo says that it is a case of autostimulation. Impulses are controlled by a special pacemaker in the brain.

Whereas high-voltage fish can only use their protective device at intervals, fish with a low voltage are constantly active, reminding the observer of position finding with radar.

Mormylides were also found to make contact with each other and exchange information or, to put it another way, "speak" with each other. The fish's partner answers by spontaneously increasing its own frequency, some 300 Hertz. Their conversation can be picked up by electrodes dipped into the water by scientists and relayed over a loudspeaker.

When one of the fish senses impending danger it immediately stops broadcasting and warns its partner. The electric organ functions as a sixth sense and not even a water-diviner can claim to have anything like it.

Professor Franz Huber, lecturer in zoology and comparative animal physiology at Cologne University, afterwards spoke of a completely different type of communication between insects such as crickets. The varying songs of the male cricket during the mating period have already been recorded for their information content for cybernetic interests. Listening organs on the front legs enable the animal to pick up the sounds of its partner.

Reseachers in Cologne found that the nervous system, formed like a rope ladder, was switched on while sounds were produced by rubbing wings and hind-legs together as well as during the evaluation of the signals received.

If, for example, a male cricket approaches a female and finds little reciprocal attraction a special song of courtship is set off by the nervous system. Only then do the creatures make contact with their feelers and mate.

But if the attraction is strong enough the male cricket sings no more than a short mating song consisting of four quick lines and then goes into action.

Professor Huber's colleagues managed the tricky operation of localising the various control centres for the individual song types in the cricket's brain that is no more than a millimetre long. By using microscopic impulse electrodes they found certain transition zones where the song and the change from one type to another could be provoked artificially without the presence of the mate.

It is still not known how the refined electronic impulses are transmitted to the muscular apparatus in the wings and legs. The only thing that could be found out was that the motive nerve cells are continually blocked by other counteracting nerve centres. This inhibition does not disappear until another cricket sings.

Now attempts are being made to find the exact seat of the metronome dictating the specific rhythm of the songs. Results so far have yielded interesting information on neurophysiological relationships that also apply to humans.

Ernst H. Haux

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 7 March 1970)

Hamburg sets up central inoculation card-index

Hamburger Abendblatt

Hamburg is to follow Berlin's example and set up a central inoculation card-index with details of all the city's inhabitants.

Electronic computer programming will then enable doctors to find out within a matter of seconds when a patient or accident victim was inoculated against what diseases.

Dr Wolfgang Ehrengut, director of the inoculation centre at Hohenfelde said, "It is very convenient for every doctor to know about his patients' inoculations."

At present there is a central inoculation card-index but only for the legally prescribed small-pox inoculations. Inoculations against tetanus, tuberculosis, polio, whooping cough, measles and other diseases are voluntary and no central records are kept. Instead there are inoculation papers that should be kept by every family.

In practice these inoculation papers are not sufficient as the following case proves. A five-year-old girl was run over and injured. Her mother was not there to give information. The inoculation papers were lying in a cupboard at home. Had the girl been injected against tetanus? When? Was the inoculation still effective? These question can quickly be answered by the central inoculation card-index,

The card-index will be particularly effective with oral polio immunisation. A computer will send written reminders to those being immunised. Eighty thousand people came for the first oral vaccine in November but only 61,000 turned up for the second dose in February. These 20,000 people cannot be traced nor can they be sent a written reminder.

The Berlin card-index proved particularly good for polio immunisation with the result that more inhabitants in the city have been given the full oral vaccine and have greater protection than the population of the Federal Republic.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 7 March 1970)

Opposition demands better mental welfare

Demands have been made by the Christian Democrat and Christian Socialist Opposition for a reform of psychiatric hospitals, increased efforts in the psychiatry of the young and an investigation into the present state of mental welfare.

CDU members Martin and Picard justified the Bill submitted to the Bundestag with the fact that there was only one doctor for every 300 patients in psychiatric hospitals. Only 203 of the 969 medical posts were currently being filled, they said.

They added that the number of people needing mental welfare and treatment is continually increasing. The CDU/CSU claim that six to seven million are now suffering from complaints caused by mental factors.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 5 March 1970)

Heavy smoking causes impotence

Famous European andrologists believe that immoderate consumption of certain drugs, including nicotine, is directly linked with male impotence.

At a conference in Giessen attended by about twenty andrologists from Sweden, Belgium, Holland, West Berlin and the Federal Republic Professor Carl Schirren, head of Hamburg University's department of andrology, stressed that these factors must be eliminated if hormone treatment of male impotence is to be successful.

The Professor believes that it is most important to inform the public of the possibilities for examining and treating complaints involving potency so that people come to realise that a man needs a specialist just as much as a woman does.

Professor Schirren pointed out that in forty per cent of cases of childless marriages – where this was not planned – the male partner was at fault. In fifty per cent of the cases the wife was the cause. Only in ten per cent of the marriages were both partners to blame.

The most important result of the congress was according to Professor Schirren the agreement on internationally valid designations for diagnosis and reports.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 March 1970)

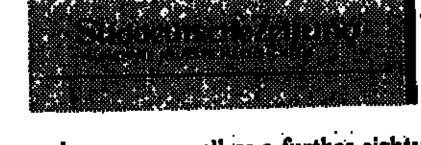
Chromosome analysis will prove a boon to medicine

Not long after the announcement that an American research team had managed to isolate a bacterial gene a further milestone in this area of molecular biology has been reached in Munich.

In the city's Max Planck Institute of Biochemistry a research team under P. H. Hofschneider has succeeded in establishing the complete physical series of genes in a chromosome.

The researchers stress that the virus chromosome they examined was of a very simple structure. It was a nucleic acid molecule with a molecular weight of about a million and consisting of three genes, each of which contains a different information programme.

The "words" of the genetic code consist of three "letters", three-way units of various nucleotide molecules called codons. The three genes of the chromosome examined contain 400, 125, and 490 codons that command the synthesis of



endosperm as well as a further eighty to ninety "letters" at the end of the chromosome for other purposes, probably for recognition and regulation.

It will be infinitely more difficult to analyse a human chromosome that contains 10,000 to 100,000 times more nucleic acid and correspondingly more informational text and has a much more complex structure.

The findings of the Munich research team are important because they promise new insight into how the various genes in a chromosome work together to attain a common goal – the total aims of a cell and its own reproduction.

Exact knowledge on the course of the genes' concerted action is very important as any disturbance can lead to illness or premature ageing.

It is also hoped to use the same method to get better acquainted with the genetic apparatus used when disease vires overpower cells where they are lodging. Then researchers will have enough information to construct harmless artificial vires that can force the dangerous natural vires out of cells they have infected.

This research work has again shown that science today cannot be imagined without international contacts. Apart from P. H. Hofschneider and B. Francke who are regular members of the Max Planck Institute two foreign guests, R. Konings of Nijmegen in Holland and R. Ward of Berkeley in the United States, played a considerable roll in the production of these results.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 March 1970)

■ COMMON MARKET

Barre recommends 'active pessimism'



Is the European Economic Community (EEC) in danger of falling into a fallacious mythology of currency exchange integration? The present welter of graded exchange plans justifies the question. Raymond Barre at the Brussels Exchange Commission has just published the fourth of these currency exchange proposals.

Member governments and the European Commission are in agreement on the aims. By 1978 or at the latest 1980 the EEC, with new members Great Britain, Eire, Norway and Denmark should have assumed its own currency exchange "personality".

It will present a firm face to the outside world, while in itself there will be steady exchange rates, a common reserve fund and a European Central Bank Committee.

Fundamental economic imbalances, which caused two parity changes within the EEC last year would then be a thing of the past.

All in all these are ambitious ideas which have no historical basis to show that they can be achieved.

The political determination of EEC governments to set out at last on the road to Economic and Currency Unions, the subject that was discussed at The Hague Summit in December 1969, does not yet seem to be a reasonable guarantee for the success of this historic experiment.

What will be decisive is the steps taken to speed up as far as possible integration with regard to currency, while at the same time taking preventive measures against all the complications which seen to threaten these moves.

Today the EEC is still little more than a customs union although far-reaching economic entanglement and mutual interdependence is involved.

Economic, budget, credit and structure policy are still determined in the capital cities of each independent EEC member nation.

Brussels can do little more than give encouragement and recommendations. Without far-reaching coordination on these lines currency integration within the EEC remains a pipedream.

Not only Federal Republic Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller has stated that economic policies within the Community should be far more closely aligned before anything decisive can be achieved on the currency front, but also Italians and people in the Netherlands have come out in agreement with him.

Even EEC Vice-President Barre can see this but he stresses the need to act on both fronts at once.

From 1975 onwards Raymond Barre considers the EEC could make the final steps towards its own currency "personality". Brussels would take on the responsibility for political leadership of the economic and currency union supported by a European Central Bank Committee.

At the same time a European reserve fund would be set up and the parities of European currencies would be fixed.

With this idea Barre has bridged the gaps between the graded plans of Karl Schiller, the Belgian Harmel and Luxemburg's Werner, which conflict.

Discussions at the newly set up EEC expert committee, headed by Werner, and due to produce a report by late May should be made considerably easier.

Even now wise and matter-of-fact voices from central banks and the EEC Currency Commission are pointing out crevasses in the ice of graded plans. The first obstacle will be to fix binding aims for middle-term economic policies which should be ready by next autumn. The European Commision ventured to take the first steps in this direction in December. It published precise figures for economic growth rates, price increases, unemployment and foreign trade agreements in the economies of EEC member countries up until 1975. That was just a first attempt.

There was a noticeable reluctance of governments to submit to such suggestions from Brussels. The question is how quickly will politicians and economists in the Six be ready to set their aims on lines determined by Brussels?

Essential ideas in economic policy such as growth and stability come into question. Can the partly conflicting aims of EEC countries be brought into line quickly enough for currency integration to get a good start?

Similar difficulties might crop up in setting common priorities for economic structure policy. It is only necessary to consider the unbridled competition of EEC countries on investment aid projects. This not only highlights the major questions such as how the EEC currency "personality" is to fit into the complex of world currencies and particularly the dollar. This matter will become particularly timely when sterling is included in EEC reserves.

BEC Currency Commissioner Barre can also see obstacles on the way to a Currency Exchange Union. So he recommends what is apparently the most fruitful attitude to this, that is to say, "active pessimism" so that the aims continue to be kept in the sights.

Hans Bartsch

(Industriekurier, 10 March 1970)

Increased Bank Rate will hit imports and raise prices

Brushing aside the warnings of people in trade about the effect of a higher Bank Rate on this country's imports, the Bundesbank has raised Bank Rate to 7.5 per cent.

In trade circles the opinion has been expressed that the measures taken to boost imports at the time of revaluation of the Mark will be cancelled out more or less – and more more than less! – by the latest decision of the Central Bank Committee.

Particularly hard-hit are those concerns that owe the bulk of their dealings to imports and do the most trade with foreign countries.

Imports of this kind must be covered by payments in advance of at least three or four weeks and sometimes longer when the transit distance is greater.

On the other hand the importer in this country may have to wait up to ninety days before he can expect recompense for this.

The importer has two functions to fulfil. Firstly he must pay the advance charges on the goods he imports. Secondly he must credit his customers. So with the new increased interest on credit he is forced to raise his prices.

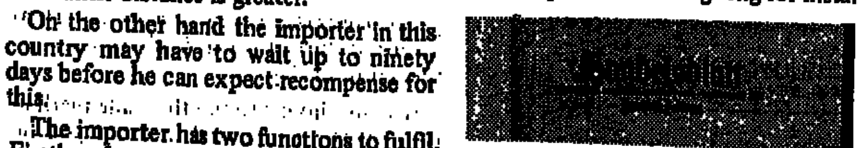
The position is particularly desperate for importers of raw materials, since if they are forced to raise their prices industrialists who buy from them may be tempted to organise their own imports in future.

And the food and drink market, which has been operating with minimal profit margins for some time, is now forced to the limits in this highly competitive sphere.

Though the imports position has been good since revaluation the effect of these measures on imports should not be underestimated.

Just because imports were made cheaper by revaluation of the Mark this does not mean that importers can afford to bring in far more material than they did in the past, though there is reason to believe the importers might find sufficient customers.

Nor do all the supplying countries have the capacities to step up their imports at the drop of a hat. Hongkong for instance.



In countries where their is potential for greater exports to the Federal Republic, for instance the East Bloc and Communist China, it is not possible to step up imports because this country's liberalisation measures do not go far enough.

The fact that very few importers can afford to finance their own business and have to rely on credit is still decisive. They are bound to pass on the extra costs resulting from higher Bank Rate to their customers.

So far only the mail order business has not been affected by the Bank's measures. It has to keep its prices in check until the autumn catalogue appears. Furthermore it has ordered at fixed cost prices and conditions of payment and hopes that when prices have to be reconsidered Bank Rate will have been cut again.

But that a narrowing of profit margins may come about is not in dispute. Generally speaking tradespeople are of the opinion that the Central Bank Committee's decision has come at the wrong time.

With the onset of economic braking measures new braking tactics have been employed. In trade these are likely to lead to tendencies which will result in price increases.

Importers certainly find themselves generally speaking worse off than the greater part of the export trade.

Exporters have not yet suffered greatly from the effects of revaluation of the Mark last autumn.

Furthermore they could quite happily up their prices, safe in the knowledge that other countries are experiencing inflation and would still be glad to buy Federal Republic goods even if they became more expensive.

The opposite effect applies in the case of imports, however, Importers experience accumulated price rises as a result of increased export goods rates in other countries and the additional burden of increased Bank Rate in this country.

This trend will certainly not contribute towards price stability.

(Handelsblatt, 10 March 1970)

Gas centrifuge project is given the go ahead

Plant for enriching uranium by m… of the gas centrifuge process w… built in a joint Federal Rep… British-Dutch project for which the… countries have just signed a contract… may possibly be the start of a bus… venture that will become big in time.

It is, at any rate, the saviour of… work already done by scientists in… country, which threatened to beco… worthless prototype and nothing… thanks to the political set-up.

Bonn would not have been ab… conduct an independent survey of… possibilities offered by this process… out coming under fire from the prop… da mongers of the Eastern Bloc.

Certainly the new method of enr… uranium is far too expensive to be… for the production of atom bombs,… could have led to increased fears that… country was dreaming of becoming… powerful.

The tripartite contract will not a… the initiatives the present governmen… taken towards renunciation of force.

Joint plant for the scheme will be… in Capenhurst (England) and Al… (Netherlands), but firms from this co… try will have a finger in the pie. They… contribute expert technical know… and advise on the production and o… and the like.

There will be indirect gains from… project for the Six and its prospe… future members. American installa… for enriching uranium are to be ha… over to private enterprise, so it se… These have up until now been the… pliers of uranium to the rest of… Western world, so it is certain that w… ern Europe will not in the long ru… able to enjoy adequate supplies of… nium unless it can build installation… its own.

Without the new plant there would b… danger of Europe's entire nuclear rea… industries being subject to heavy p… sures from the world market, despit… efforts to avert this.

It is not without good reason t… American firms are guaranteeing s… ficient supplies of combustion mate… to all purchasers of nuclear reactor… last for the lifetime of the reactor.

Like other Euratom nations this co… try has had to consider the alternative… depending on the United States in… long run or contributing towards the… pansion of the expensive French… diffusion plant as a source of supply.

The third alternative, for which th… country's scientists have plumped, is… being attempted and the pioneering w… could also be beneficial for other Eur… tom partners.

So Bonn is doing its bit towards mak… Europe more independent.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 March 19…)

Mining experts to aid Argentina's sulphur industry

It was announced recently that th… Federal Republic is to send experts… technical advisers to the Argentine's mi… ing districts.

The experts will work in cooperatio… with experts of the Fabricas Militare… which will pay for the costs of equipme… and research.

Their job will be to investigate and d… promotional work for the exploitation o… non-ferric minerals.

Among the plans at present being con… sidered is one in connection with the… discovery of sulphur deposits in the… northern provice Salta.

(Handelsblatt, 10 March 1970)

■ SELLING

Mail order houses continue to increase dramatically annual turnover

DIE WELT

Not long ago mail order trade was largely aimed at a rural market, since people in the country could not so easily go window shopping amid the bright lights and mail order firms' colourful catalogues were designed to substitute for this pleasure – and sell.

Sociologically speaking mail-order buying and selling was frowned on as being a method involving mainly "insignificant people".

In higher society people did not gladly admit that they bought from a catalogue and they usually restricted their purchases to less obvious articles, buying dresses and coats, furniture and the like from ordinary shops.

But in the last ten years mail-order buying and selling has become socially acceptable. It became chic to order furcoats and prefabricated houses, concrete mixers and lawnmowers, radios and film cameras through the post. Not only this but mail-order firms also arranged holidays as well as any travel bureau and carried out the service industries such as insurance too.

Among the leading concerns in the Federal Republic mail-order trade, Quelle, Neckermann and Otto Versand, not only did the range of goods on offer increase, but the percentage of these that were luxury articles, particularly electrical goods went up, too.

Mail-order firms' catalogues have become today a symbol of our flourishing and prosperous society.

Quelle's latest success is to offer pedigree dogs, which are despatched in specially designed containers by rail-express. They come complete with their family tree, inoculation certificates and life and travel insurance. There is a wide range of man's best friend on offer from Quelle, including long-haired *Dackels* cocker spaniels, toy poodles, sheepdogs, collies and miniature poodles.

It is a moot point whether buying the family's pet by post is not rather degrading and might not tend to make him somewhat despised! But the fact that managers of mail-order houses have entered the canine world shows that they are constantly on the lookout for something new to add to their catalogues.

Selling on approval by mail is not without its difficulties. For instance in 1968 Neckermann's mail-order business rocketed up by twelve per cent. Their ordinary shops only achieved a four per cent increase.

But Quelle only scored a two per cent rise at this time and at their original base in Fürth the growth rate was even smaller. Their shops, however, saved the bacon with a sixteen per cent increase.

Obviously the hasty expansion rate in Quelle stores and "agencies" (nowadays called retail branches) undermined the mail-order business by adversely affecting delivery arrangements. Quelle boss Gustav Schickedanz had to give his original business centre a helping to get it back on its feet.

In 1969 in the Quelle group mail-order business increased by about nine per cent, but progress in the over-the-counter sales centres was still far ahead with an increase of about sixteen per cent.

In two or three years at Quelle the turnover at stores will outstrip that of the mail-order business. In the case of Neckermann stores have for some years been more profitable than mail-order (recently by more than sixty per cent).

At the Frankfurt mail-order house domestic items, travel and service industries are stronger than at Quelle. But total profits remain behind Gustav Schickedanz' concern in Fürth. Last year Neckermann recorded a 5.5 per cent higher turnover in mail-order and a nine per cent improvement in turnover in the "stationary sales" line.

It is difficult to make comparisons between these two largest mail order firms in this country, because of different company structures.

Indeed it is difficult to separate out the two sides of these firms' trading, the stores and the mail-order side. In fact the company catalogue is the main source of advertising for the whole business and not just mail-order.

Various other motive forces back the companies' trade and just how much the one side boosts the other it is difficult to say.

When GEG Versand says that its growth rate for 1969 was 28 per cent this is not clear-cut since not all of its turnover can be ascribed to mail-order, at least in the traditional sense of the word.

It is difficult to isolate statistics regarding mail-order in general. The Federal Statistics Office tends to base its figures on the dominant side of these companies' trading and therefore considers Neckermann to be a chain of department stores, taking no account of the mail-order side at all. It states that Neckermann's growth rate in 1969 was 8.6 per cent without breaking this figure down into its component parts.

Quelle is still regarded as being a mail-order concern with a 9.4 per cent increase in turnover. The overall figure for growth in the Federal Republic's retail trade was 10.2 per cent.

The Ifo statistics institute estimated the Federal Republic *mail-order* (exclusive) turnover in 1968 at about 7,000 million Marks. And working on this figure Ifo estimates that the growth rate for 1969 will remain below the retail trade average of ten per cent.

Despite these figures the mail-order business is reckoned to have a bright future with good expansion chances in our prosperous society with its continuing demands for a more individual and widerspread supply of varied goods.

Peter Neckermann predicted recently at a conference in Munich that there would be a "renaissance" of the mail-order catalogue.

The larger stores are keen to benefit this as the "golden offer of the week" in *Kaufhof* stores shows. But it is equally obvious that no more big retailers in this country are keen to enter the mail-order market.

The clearest example of what chances there are for expansion has been shown in recent times by Otto Versand of Hamburg, a pure mail-order concern with no shops of its own.

Hamburg branch

Growth rate at Otto for 1969/70 should be about fifteen per cent. But Otto Versand is to branch out into the other side of the business: the first Otto store is to be opened in mid-October in the Poppenbüttel district of Hamburg.

The idea is to profit from an integrated store-mail business and ward off in advance any slackening off of mail-order business that may come in later years.

Top of the tree Quelle however is turning its sights to larger markets on an international basis. Conquering European markets is proving difficult however and Italy is presenting particularly tough problems.

Not everywhere are people so inclined to buy on trust articles they have not seen in real life rather than just on the glossy pages of a catalogue as they are in the Federal Republic.

Hermann Bössenecker

(DIE WELT, 7 March 1970)

Latest safety devices at Munich sports exhibition

Skiing is nowadays a sport that is well-organised, countinually growing in popularity and recording ever higher turnover figures and success stories money-wise.

One sign that winter sports are reaching an ever wider public and enjoying a period of expansion the like of which has never been known before is provided by ISPO the international trade fair for sports gear 1970.

At this fair there was a record number of exhibitors, 800 of them from 22 countries showing off their wares in Munich.

Just about everything imaginable in the winter sports line was on show, anoraks, and après-ski wear and all kinds of equipment and accessories, some of great importance and others rather trivial.

At first the demand for special safety attachments for skis was hesitant, but then as more and more people became aware of the value of their unbroken legs business became brisk on these articles.

The reason for this change of opinion is largely attributable to the International Working Committee for Safety in Skiing (IAS) which has published after years of holding back a chart of the broken limbs that have come as a result of skiing accidents.

Thanks to the IAS calculations manufacturers of skiing equipment now know that skiers' legs have for too long been clamped in unsatisfactory ski attachments that do not give adequate protection in the case of an accident.

Now extensive tests have been carried out on the type of equipment that has held skiers' sometimes uncontrolled and uncontrollable legs firmly to skis that have not always gone in the direction the skier intended. Of the 27 pieces of such equipment tested only two brands could be given the rating "satisfactory."





Thoughts of safety have induced manufacturers to produce ski sticks that are pliable (picture on the left). The picture on the right is of the skibob 'Champion' which has a central runner. More than 800 exhibitors from twenty-two countries displayed sports gear and equipment at the Munich event. (Photos: Botzenhardt)

Now, as a result of reports of this kind, even those skiers who took a rather casual attitude to the sport have been sufficiently warned that so-called automatic safety devices on skis and ski attachments did not always perform their job "automatically".

They now know that what really counted when it was obvious that a skier was not going to last the course in an upright position was not so much the built-in safety device on the skis and ski attachments as the skier's own sense of selfpreservation.

Skiers, who do not have a death wish, must however not only rely on good skis and attachments for their safety, but also on the state of the runs. These must always be well tended and scrutinised. The combination of ski, ski-boot and the human element are closely interwoven in the safe or otherwise passage of the skier from the top of the ski slope to the bottom.

The short-ski reacts far more sensitively to unevenness of the slope than full-sized skis. Many ski schools for children and adults are using these skis for teaching the sport and practising. So an even run is vital.

A rough slope can be disastrous for the beginner since the effect of mistakes seems to be cumulative and to the inexperienced skier an attempt to right one

Continued on page 13

■ PUBLISHING

Springer and Bertelsmann cooperate

THE MERGER TO END ALL MERGERS



Axel Springer and Gruner & Jahr, two of the country's most powerful newspaper proprietors, are at daggers drawn. Armed with two statements under oath envoys of press baron Axel Springer, 57, and his general manager Christian Kracht, 48, recently went to court.

Stern, an illustrated weekly published by Gruner & Jahr and edited by Henry Nannen, had claimed, seemingly convincingly, that opinion-maker Springer intends to sell all but a minority shareholding in *Axel Springer & Sohn* sufficient to veto moves to which he objects.

The majority shareholding is, *Stern* maintains, to be acquired by Bertelsmann, the book club and educational publishers owned by Reinhard Mohn, 48, who is to buy a 33-per-cent stake, and Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, whose fifty-year-old managing director Ludwig Poullain, nicknamed Abs II after influential top manager Hermann Josef Abs of Deutsche Bank, who is to acquire forty per cent of the stock.

Springer's emissaries have taken out a summons against this scoop that *Stern* staffers claim to have gleaned from the lips of none other than Ludwig Poullain. Peter Tamm, 42, senior manager at Springer's, maintains that "This is the greatest pack of lies *Stern* has ever circulated."

It does not look like Gruner & Jahr are going to have to pay up and even if they do, money will change hands on paper only. After an avalanche of statements and denials by all concerned the indications are that Bertelsmann will soon be the core of an enormous press and information empire with an annual turnover of well over 2,000 million Marks.

Since Bertelsmann have considerable but not inexhaustible financial resources backing was sought and found from Westdeutsche Landesbank, who are to buy a fair-sized stake in Bertelsmann.

Poullain has bought his way into a number of notable concerns with the intention of forging his holdings into a new kind of unit trust. This was presumably his original intention in buying the Bertelsmann holding.

The result, on the other hand, is, as *Die Zeit*, a weekly owned by Gruner & Jahr co-proprietor Gerd Bucerius, put it, "a merger to end all mergers."

By means of buying substantial stakes in concerns with a wide range of subsidiaries that more than justify the original outlay Poullain can pride himself on being a major shareholder in the following press and entertainments empire:

– A direct stake in Bertelsmann gains him access to the country's largest publishing group comprising fourteen publishing houses, thirteen book and record clubs, six film companies (including Ufa), five service companies, four book printers, two record production and sales companies, two TV companies and two membership canvassing concerns.

Bertelsmann also owns three wholesalers. Turnover last year is stated to have been 625 million Marks.

– With the aid of Landesbank capital Bertelsmann are in a position to pay Axel Cäsar Springer on his sixtieth birthday in 1972 roughly 250 million Marks for a 33-per-cent holding in the Springer concern. Poullain will thus have an interest in the country's largest newspaper publishers, with an annual turnover in excess of 900 million Marks.

Springer publishes circulation millionaires such as the radio and TV weeklies *Hör zu* and *Funk-Uhr*, the tabloids *Bild-Zeitung* and *Bild am Sonntag*, the national daily *Die Welt* and the Sunday *Welt am Sonntag, Hamburger Abendblatt, Berliner Morgenpost, BZ* and so on.

Springer also owns printing houses in Hamburg, Essen, Berlin, Darmstadt and Ahrensburg (where *Der Spiegel* is printed), several TV production companies, book publishers and a travel agency that has a ninth share in Europe's largest travel consortium, Touristik Union International.

By means of the 25-per-cent stake Bertelsmann have held in Gruner & Jahr since last year Poullain will also be able to bring influence to bear on the country's largest publisher of magazines, at least in terms of circulation.

Gruner & Jahr publish *Stern, Schöner wohnen, Brigitte* and *Capital* and hold ninety per cent of the share capital of Kindler & Schiermeyer of Munich, who publish *Jasmin* and *Eltern*. Publishing firms and distributors responsible for *Twen* magazine, Buch Hansa bo and Radio Maritim also contri wards Gruner & Jahr's 600-millio turnover.

All in all the outcome of the m end all mergers, were it to hav about in 1969, would have achi overall turnover of a little ove million Marks last year, only 100 Marks less than the turnover of T

The merger would make bo Springer a less promising target Monopolies Commission since he then no longer be able to do enti he wants. At the same time it wo up a press and entertainments empi would dominate the market.

No other group would be an near as powerful. Holtzbrinck, Ba for that matter, *Der Spiegel* woul small fry in comparison.

When all is said and done the intends to gain complete control projected cassette TV market. Yet an agreement between medi firms on sharing such a prize cake would be grist to the mill of th polies Commission it can do whatsoever about a giant of this siz

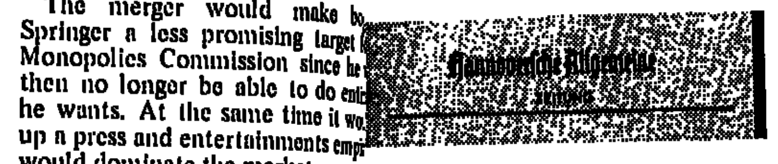
In order to guarantee freedom o nion in newspapers and at publ both of which are in serious dang very least the merger to end all m must do is frame editorial statut authors and newspaper staff.

Even if Ludwig Poullain is conte stay in the background like his op number in Britain, Lord Thoms Fleet, and quietly earn money – th in Fleet Street, the other on the ba Hamburg's *Fleete*, the old canals – s es of the kind granted to the staff *Monde* and *Stern* are the very le must concede. *Werner Meyer-La*

(DEUTSCHES ALLGE SONNTAGSBLATT, 8 Marc

■ TRANSPORTATION

Computers take the donkey work out of driving



Neither today's roads nor the vehicles that use them have much in common with what is either technologically feasible or, from the viewpoint of transport policy, desirable.

It is high time Federal and state Transport Ministries, local authorities and the motor industry paid more attention to the wealth of theoretical discussion and careful pilot schemes.

An energetic process of development leading to future-orientated planning for private transport in this country could be initiated with the next mile of autobahn to be built.

Section by section roads could be automated over the years to come, for instance. When new autobahns are built, old sections repaired and urban motorways and major bypasses constructed the opportunity of setting up a completely new system that is relatively inexpensive and ideal for future traffic should not be missed.

A system of automated roads stands every chance of being an eminently sensible means of developing private transport. A modest start could be made on the main arteries of long-distance traffic.

Cables could be incorporated into the surface of autobahns; not bundles of cable as thick as your arm but thin leads in mid-lane forming loops at regular intervals.

These guidelines, as they are known in the trade, could function as tracks for motor vehicles, the difference between them and, say, trolleybuses or trams, being that cars would continue to be propelled under their own steam, as it were, fuelled either by petroleum in some form or by battery.

They will, however, be steered by the cables over long distances and no longer by the human hand at the wheel of the car.

Hannoversche Allgemeine has discussed the idea with Professor Walter Grabe of Hanover University of Technology. He is of the opinion that the technology of guideline systems no longer presents insuperable obstacles.

Both the cables and the necessary devices to be incorporated in motor vehicles have either been developed already or are in an advanced stage of development.

Professor Grabe does not foresee financial difficulties that would make the installation of guideline systems out of the question from the word go either. The cost of installing cables is negligible in relation to the five or six million Marks a kilometre of autobahn now costs and running costs would be more than moderate.

As for the additional device for which the motorist would have to pay, it could probably be supplied at less cost than automatic transmission or a sliding roof. In luxury saloons designed for long-distance travel (and they would, to begin with, be the only cars in which installation would be worthwhile) the automatic pilot would in any case make little difference to the price.

The benefits would be considerable even if the most elementary form of guideline system were to be put into practice.

"Many motorists," Professor Grabe says, "frequently lose track of where they are on the road when driving along the autobahn on a rainy night. Their windscreen wipers leave smears on the windscreen and their vision is restricted by the headlights of oncoming vehicles and the bow waves of rainwater sprayed at them by heavy lorries."

Far better than the optical aids already built into the road surface, guidelines could show drivers the way by automatically guiding vehicles along the centre of their lane.

A trial stretch of guideline road is already in existence. At Contidrome, the proving ground of Continental, the Hanover-based tyre manufacturers, driverless cars are sent round the track at all speeds by remote control.

Electronically steered test cars are used by the tyre manufacturers to test their products under optimum scientific conditions. At the same time the electronic guideline system, developed by Siemens, represents a pilot scheme for future use on the open road.

Conversion of the main through roads to a fully automated network is conceivable in a number of stages. The first, simple guideline, Professor Grabe also feels, could be followed by a second that not only keeps cars in lane but also feeds the motorist with a constant supply of information as to his distance from the car in front. Electronic influence could also be brought to bear on accelerator and brake pedals.

At Contidrome the driverless cars, all fairly expensive family saloons, are remote-controlled from a central switchboard. Siemens visualise a number of intermediate stages leading to automated roads that could be undertaken in the course of this decade.

The firm's calculations are based on the assumption that computers will be used for a far greater range of traffic functions than at present. As things are, computers are used merely to operate traffic lights.

Ideal motoring, as Siemens see it, is not to be achieved with the traffic signals at present in existence. What is needed is a comprehensive system with a central computer that can be consulted by the individual motorist.

Existing radio information for motorists and weather reports and forecasts could be complemented by continuous, up-to-the-minute information digested by the computer and then passed on without delay to the motorists directly affected. There would be a terminal on the dashboard, a receiver and transmitter designed for direct contact with the central traffic computer. Siemens, large computer manufacturers themselves, imagine motorists dialling a sig-figure number as the code for the city and street of their destination. Subscriber trunk dialling is based on a similar principle and already overseas telephone numbers can be dialled directly. Before every decision (at every junction, for instance) an optical signal could be passed on to the motorist indicating the direction which to travel in order to reach his destination as quickly as possible.

Diversions can be arranged by the computer to avoid roadworks and traffic jams since the computer also knows how many other cars there are on the roads and where they are at any given moment.

Siemens estimate the cost of programmed motoring to be in the region of 10,000 million Marks, or ten per cent of the investment in roadbuilding that will prove essential over the coming decades. This would appear to be a tolerable amount, particularly as charges could be made exactly as they are for using the telephone. The actual device that would be built into the car itself costs a mere 100 Marks or so.

In the local transport sector programmed motoring can probably be put into practice more easily than over long distances. This can be achieved by means of combining the idea with a new mode of transport that has been much discussed and written about over the last decade but has also yet to progress further than trials.



Professor Walter Grabe, who has done research into traffic problems at Hanover's Technical University, displaying the model of a town car he has designed. (Photo: Wilhelm Hauschild)

Programmed motoring could be systematically combined with the much-vaunted town car. A town car designed by Professor Grabe himself in Hanover would be ideally suited for the purpose.

The large model on his office desk immediately brings to mind visions of a space capsule. A bell-shaped body with windows is mounted on a circular chassis. Inmates sitting comfortably on the two roomy seats ("There is nothing I dislike more than cramped seats in a car," says Grabe) have uninterrupted all-round vision.

There is plenty of leg room in front and adequate storage space behind the two seats. The two doors slide up instead of being lifted up as in the bubble car of a few years ago. "It is nonsense to continue manufacturing cars with doors that open upwards," Grabe says. "They are dangerous."

Professor Grabe's town car, known as the Parkomobile ("Cars stand around somewhere or other for 95 per cent of the time") has neither a steering column nor accelerator or brake pedals. He has combined all three in a kind of joystick located between the two seats.

You push the joystick forwards and the Parkomobile moves off. Push it to the left and it turns left, back and it stops, further back and it goes into reverse. It can even drive sideways ("What you need in town is something that will manoeuvre into parking lots with ease," Grabe notes).

The Parkomobile has four wheels. Two are on either side of the vehicle and powered by battery. The other two are on a longitudinal axis at front and rear and turn a full 360 degrees like the castors on a tea trolley.

Professor Grabe does not claim to have solved the problem of public transport. "There is no question of that," he comments. "Public transport will continue to have to cope with rush-hour traffic."

He would like to induce motor manufacturers to think a little more subtly, though. A distinction between long-, medium- and short-distance cars is bound to come, he reckons. One type cannot cope with everything in the air either.

There is no reason whatsoever why the Parkomobile should not be equipped for programmed motoring. Cities already have computers of their own. They might just as well handle traffic control as well.

Town cars could be privately owned but they could equally well be used as driverless taxis. Put two Marks in the slot and drive from A to B with the aid of computer navigation. *Dieter Tasch*

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 7 March 1970)

Munich sports exhibition

Continued from page 11

wrong move can often lead him to making an even worse wrong move.

There is tough competition among the top skiing centres in the Alps. Each wants to be able to boast more well tended kilometres of ski slopes than its rivals. But there is a great lack of staff and the wages being demanded are far too high.

The inevitable outcome is mechanisation.

For some time now there has been the rumble of snowploughs and levellers, some on four axles, some on more, attempting to prepare ski slopes. These versatile machines carry out all the necessary work on and around the ski slopes and paths.

But in the winter sports areas of Bavaria it was not only new equipment on the market and complicated machinery on the slopes that people were demanding. Ski fanatics started calling for new clauses in the law books.

In Bavaria the Federal state legislators passed responsibility for the upkeep of ski slopes largely over to the control of the local skiing authorities and municipal councils in skiing areas.

In other cases contracts in private law made other interested parties responsible for the safe upkeep of skiing runs.

This applies to areas where there is sufficient snow for skiing. In other places there is a lack and what there is is soon worn away by passing skis. In yet other places the *Föhn* a warm dry wind disposes of the snow.

So now firms are producing transportable plant for producing artificial snow.

If the problem with your ski slope lies in the opposite direction and you have too much snow do not despair – there are snow melters on the market that will help you deal with the surpluses.

All this equipment not to mention other track preparing apparatus, loudhailers, timing devices, skilift accessories and tannoy equipment were part of the international winter sports show organised by ISPO in Munich.

And as if that was not enough you could also order there new cashdesk equipment for skilifts and rescue sleighs!

Hans Thoma

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 10 March 1970)

■ TOURISM

Bad Oeynhausen – a spa for all

WATERS WITH VARYING MINERAL CONTENTS

Surrounded by the wooded slopes of the Wiehe and Weser mountains lies North Rhine-Westphalia's only state spa centre Bad Oeynhausen in the midst of numerous well-known health springs.

This spa is to the east of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia on the great meander of the River Weser.

The Porta Westfalica with the old Kaiserdenkmal lies to the south. This is a beautiful area of North Rhine-Westphalia pregnant with history.

Not only that but it can boast many art treasures from days gone by as well.

About 130 years ago the royal Berghauptmann (inspector of mines) Carl Freiherr von Oeynhausen bored the first well here. His work was to make Bad Oeynhausen at a later date one of Germany's leading health spas.

The Jordan spring is the largest thermal salt spring in the world. The thermal waters that gush from the earth are between 32 and 35 degrees centigrade. Apart from these thermal brine springs there are cold salt springs and the Wittekind fountain, the largest source of calcium chloride in Europe.

The springs have varying carbon dioxide and sodium chloride content and contain other minerals to varying degrees allowing doctors at the springs to measure doses accurately according to the nature and severity of diseases.

This makes Bad Oeynhausen one of the most flexible spas in Europe. Heart complaints are today more common as a result of the technological rat-race, the careless use of modern forms of transport and pollution of the air by industry and vehicles. In addition to this babies can be born with damaged heart muscles. But without doubt defective heart muscles and valves come as a result of our modern way of living.

Who today does not suffer from too high or too low blood pressure? Heart fatigue and circulatory troubles often appear in fairly young people.

Often too, there are disorders of the central and peripheral nervous systems that are particularly acute after poliomyelitis and other diseases of the bone marrow.

Apart from the beneficial effect on nervous diseases that Bad Oeynhausen offers its waters have a particularly good effect on diseases of the bones, joints and muscles.

All forms of sub-acute and chronic rheumatism of the joints, deformed joints as a result of arthritis, spine damage and the common cases of slipped disc belong in this catagory.

Spa treatment at Bad Oeynhausen has had outstanding success in cases of typical women's diseases. Great success has been recorded in the treatment of abdominal diseases, lumbago, cramps, dysmennhorroea and climacteric diseases. Even female sterility has been treated with some success here.

Allergies such as nettlerash have been relieved and pediatric cures made.

130 years of experience of the health-giving properties of Bad Oeynhausen waters have resulted in a systematic study of the subject. Doctors at the state spa centre are there to advise those seeking a cure. But a health spa cure does not only require a spring and doctors for success: Equipment and opportunities for individual treatment are essential. An example has been set by the Badehaus II, opened on 28 June 1960, which still meets modern requirements, since it was planned with an eye to the future.

In Badehaus II rheumatism sufferers not only bathe in spring water but are able to take cures in hot germ-free sand. Other treatment given at Bad Oeynhausen is unique to the locality.



The fountains in Bad Oeyhausen spa gardens

(Photo: Hans Wagner/Staatsbad Oeyn...)

There is a special clinic for sufferers of heart and circulatory diseases, the Gollwitzer-Meier Institute, in the Kurpark.

Of course guests at the spa are provided with excellent food and special food when necessary and since entertainment is an essential part of convalescence provision is made.

There are special spa concerts to entertain health seekers while they take their spa water. Another attraction is in the main hall where there is a good selection of shops to keep the health seekers occupied in inclement weather.

The Kurhaus and concert area have been there for sixty years. The former is in the architectural style of the Kaiser's period.

With its many halls and recreation rooms it still fulfills its purpose and many spa visitors who have tired of seeing modern ticky-tacky architecture can enjoy seeing some sterling buildings from the early twentieth century.

Bad Oeynhausen lacks nothing in the way of entertainment for visit... search of health. Whatever a ... wants, be it an hour's swim, a therm... swimming pool, an individual bath... special private treatment, gymnastic... light therapy. There are sports field... all kinds of sports to help in the con... cent process, but one major factor ... cure is the surroundings. The mil... beautiful woodland refreshes the ... lungs and spirit and makes walk... pleasure again.

This is not only intended to be p... the Bad Oeynhausen cure but is hop... encourage visitors when cured to ... tinue walking when they return home.

Should we talk of the hotels and g... houses? It does not seem necessary ... such a generously built and equip... state spa centre naturally has good ... accommodation. Every disease ... something to cure but there are ... variations. It could not be said that ... Oeynhausen is expensive, just that p... are fair.

(Industriekurier, 7 March 1...)

No black marks for health-giving Black Forest air

Elderly people taking a holiday not only look for refreshment to blow away the cobwebs from the previous working year and to prepare themselves for the next one, but also regard a vacation as preventive medicine to bolster up their health and strength for another twelve months.

Their ideal holiday resort is, therefore, likely to be quite different from that chosen by people who have not yet learnt what it is to suffer from heart, respiratory and circulatory diseases.

If the doctor sees no point in prescribing a health spa cure he is most likely to advise our senior citizens to make for a place where the air is fresh and pure, so that they can fill their lungs with "ozone", a place where the meteorologists guarantee that the climate is health-giving, curative or ideal to prevent the onset of ailments.

For a resort to be prescribed as health-giving it must have the right climatic conditions, which does not necessarily mean it must be a sun trap with very few overcast days.

All in all it must be a place where there is an ideal mixture of biological and climatic stimulant factors and soothing elements. So more and more holiday resorts are trying to get their names on the medical lists of "fresh-air cures".

This is only granted after years of climatic meteoroligical tests.

Dr Neuwirth, the Federal Republic's only bio-meteoroligist, said at the weather bureau at Freiburg in Breisgau that one of the most important considerations in deciding whether a resort was suitable for fresh air cures was whether the air was pure enough. Clean, fresh air is the major factor in climatic treatment.

It is difficult for the layman to imagine what is involved when a meteorologist sets out to test the purity of the air at a resort.

Take for example the frigorigraph, an apparatus that simulates reactions of the human skin to climatic conditions and shows what effect localised pockets of cool air are likely to have on a health-seeking holidaymaker.

In many cases daily temperature variations are of decisive influence on the course of a therapeutic cure.

Fresh-air cure resorts that meet all requirements are comparatively rare. Of the more than 2,000 health-cure resorts in the Federal Republic less than forty have been authorised to claim that their air is of therapeutic value.

Of these about one third are in the *Black Forest*. Nowhere else in Central Europe do the advantages of sub-tropical climatic conditions reach so far north as in the Upper Rhine Valley between the Black Forest and the Vosges.

Because of its extremely pure air the Black Forest is a health-giving holiday area without parallel. Dr Neukirch said: "In parts of the Black Forest instruments for measuring the amount of dust and pollution in the atmosphere are simply not fine enough to detect any impurities in the air. The air is more or less completely pure."

In a highly industrialised area measuring instruments record about thirty grams of dust in a square metre over a period of thirty days. The national average is about one gram, but in the Black Forest far less than one gram can be collected in a month.

Just how seriously authoirites in the Black Forest area take the purity of their air and the individual climatic factors was made clear recently in Freudenstadt. There the holiday resort authorities undertook detailed scientific examinations of the atmospheric conditions to determine what would be the best site for a new fresh-air cure centre.

Buildings such as this are no longer being erected just as a result of demands from local businessmen.

Not only is Freudenstadt at the summit of the curative Federal Republic *Mittelgebirge* health-cure region. It is also among the European holiday resorts with a high tourist capacity.

It is at 740 metres (about 2,400 feet) above sea level. This Württemberg town was badly bombed during the War but has been rebuilt magnificently. It is well cared for and ideal as a health cure centre.

The woodland scenery in Freudens... is world famous with its pine co... highlands stretching between the Mu... and Kinzigtal. Agriculturally spea... these forests are a fine example to ... rest of the world. There is a w... network of paths marked out for h... through the conifers.

Freudenstadt is a specialised fresh... cure centre for people suffering f... diseases of the lungs, and as such ... scarcely touched by general tourist t... fic.

Almost as popular as fresh-air resorts ... Herrenalb and Hinterzarten. The for... has grown around a Cistercian abbey ... lies in the upper Albtal. Hinterzarte... high on the list of gourmets.

Other popular fresh-air centres ... Todtmoos, Höchenschwand and S... Blasien. Höchenschwand is known as ... village in the skies being situated at 1,0... metres (3,300 feet above sea level) ma... ing it the highest climatic cure resort ... the Federal Republic. It enjoys an e... tremely high quota of sunshine and w... its view over the Alps is very popular a... attractive.

St Blasien developed like Herrenal... from a monastery and today still sta... guard over the Albtal with its mass... domed church.

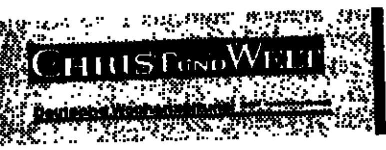
The list of *Black Forest* fresh air c... resorts where the climate is a decis... natural health-giving factor is comple... by Lenhkirch in the upper *Black Forest* ... Königsfeld, a settlement of the Herrenh... brothers and Bühlerhöhe above Bade... Baden.

(Handelsblatt, 5 March 197...)

■ SPORT

Pity the poor referee

THE MAN VERY MUCH IN THE MIDDLE OF IT ALL



The 105 Federal league football referees who run the gauntlet of criticism by millions of football fans week after week do not fit into any set pattern. The one may be 27, the other ...6, the one a solicitor by profession, the other a clerk, a schoolmaster or an artisan.

The one characteristic they all have in common is idealism. Amateurs all, they each try in their own way to keep law and order among 22 professionals for ninety minutes.

The more hectic the game, the better the referee must be. Much depends on his courage, self-confidence and reardiness to make decisions. If the right decisions are not taken at the right time the game descends to the level of a farce and may well end with a scandal.

Federal league referees note the development of professional football with mixed feelings. On the one hand the interest shown by the general public is flattering, on the other the seriousness with which everything is taken by millions of fans is one of the principal reasons for the increasing number of fouls.

"It is not so much a crisis of referees as a crisis of spectators who would like to have the referee as a convenient whipping-boy," says Rudolf Kreitlein, 47, of Stuttgart who recently reached the age limit and is now in retirement as a top-class referee.

He attributes this state of affairs to the scanty knowledge of the laws of the game that most fans have and the fanaticism with which they support their home clubs.

Even the best referees sometimes make mistakes, of course. Just like the players the ref is occasionally in poor form. But unlike the player, whose poor form can be offset by the performance of his team-mates, when a referee has a bad day there is no overlooking the fact.

What is more, a single doubtful decision can exercise a considerable influence on the overall impression he creates. He can have done a grand job for 89 minutes only to overlook what appears to have been a foul in the penalty area in the final minute of the game and judgment is passed: a bad ref!

The referee's problem is that he must make up his mind on the spur of the moment. He must react as soon as anything happens. He needs only to blow his whistle a second too late and it looks as though his decision was biased.

There can be no reconstructing the situation in which he takes his decision either. Yet what he says is law and a single decision can decide the outcome of a Cup competition or clinch relegation, in both cases involving potential gains or losses to the tune of millions of Marks.

Referees deal with the reactions of the general public in a variety of ways. Kurt Tschenscher of Mannheim, who works in a bank, has long since given up reading press reports, "because I generally have the impression that the reporter and I were at different games."

"It is difficult enough to spot an offence when you are five yards away," he says. "How on earth can anyone who is fifty or more yards away claim to be a better judge of the situation?"

Of late there has a fair amount of debate on the financial status of referees. For players, it is claimed, the referee is a poor fool. Maybe a professional footballer earning 5,000 Marks a month does occasionally laugh at the referee's idealism as an amateur, for that matter.

On the whole, though, referees do not feel themselves to be poor fools and they are respected to a greater or lesser degree by players.

Disputes with players occasionally occur where a decision is controversial but this is due to the unstable state players are in as a result of the extraordinary effort they must put into the game. Depending on their mentality they either insult the ref or clout him.

At a moment such as this the referee, who is himself permanently under stress, must show skill and understanding. Authoritarian reactions are not always the appropriate response. An experienced referee distinguishes between spur-of-the-moment reactions and deliberate insults or injuries.

For professionals the game of football is their bread and butter. Each win, each goal even, is hard cash. This too must be borne in mind. Any form of payment would seriously undermine the ref's authority. He would be bound to be on the same side as the players and compromise as a result.

The alternative to the referee's present status is a professional referee. They already exist in a number of Latin and South American countries. At the moment there is no intention of introducing professional status for referees in this country. None of the Federal league refs would consider giving up their trade or profession for an insecure career as a professional referee.



The referee called upon to make a decision

(Photo: Nordbild)

The greatest difficulty is a paid ref's social security. How much is a man to be paid who must retire at the age of 47? What pension settlement is he to be given? What is to happen if he falls ill, is injured or goes through a period of poor form? Professionalism would involve altering the entire structure of a system that has on the whole proved a success.

Maybe professional referees will prove necessary at some future date for reasons of time. Already league fixtures are played several days a week. Most referees can hardly cope with their ex officio functions as it is.

Genuine problems would arise if regular fixtures were to be played on Wednesdays too, as in England. Yet Sir Stanley Rous's Football Association has not felt able to decide in favour of professional referees either.

This country is still a long way off professionalism as well. Federal league referees are themselves opposed to a second salary for their work on the field of play. More money, the argue, does not necessarily mean improved performance.

An extra 300 or 400 Marks a month would, of course, be splendid but it would not provide a ref with X-ray eyes. The only definite result would be a second income tax form. If he does not already possess a sixth sense for minor or major offences and cannot smell an off-side a mile away not even 1,000 Marks more a month will do the trick.

Like the players, referees are motivated by ambition. To begin with they are one of 37,000 other refs, but with a little luck, perseverance and encouragement they can become, at an early age, one of the favoured 105 who ref or run the line at Federal league matches.

Seven of the present 105 have reached the ultimate goal. They are on the FIFA list and entitled to referee European Cup, international and World Cup fixtures.

At 29 Paul Kindervater of Cologne is one of the youngest Federal league referees. In professional life he works for a health insurance company. This alone is an indication of the idealism he must possess to spend so much of his spare time on something completely different.

Like the other 104 he prepares thoroughly for every game. He trains twice a week, on Wednesdays with colleagues, on Fridays alone. Training consists of circuit work, running distances of between 25 metres and 6,000 metres, gymnastics and, for relaxation, football.

In addition he attends courses on the laws at which short lectures are given, and once a year he takes a theoretical and practical examination. His hobby takes time, is demanding and occasionally degrading but on the whole satisfying.

Young people show little interest in training to be a referee. This is probably because referees are often seen in a bad light. It goes almost without saying that the ref was to blame.

He does little to counter this impression, either. Nor can he. The Football Association insists that he maintains the greatest reserve. He is supposed to avoid interviews as far as possible, since every word misunderstood could prejudice his neutral status. As far as he is concerned no publicity is good publicity.

Football has become a hectic business. Enormous sums of money have changed the cheerful chase after the ball into a fight for cash and prestige. Bonuses of 1,000 and 2,000 Marks for a win are no longer out of the ordinary.

The more there is at stake, the faster and tougher play is. The drama moves from the pitch to the terraces and back. An explosive atmosphere develops. In this melting-pot of commercial interest and emotional reaction the referee must keep cool come what may. Otherwise all hell may break loose.

Hardly anyone remembers that it is not the referee who makes the game tough and brutal; it is the players who commit offences.

Rolf Kunkel

(CHRIST UND WELT, 6 March 1970)

Medical checks for national soccer team

All potential members of the national football team for Mexico and this year's World Cup are to undergo a detailed medical check at the department of circulation research and sports medicine of Cologne Sports Adacemy over the next few weeks.

The checks are to be made under conditions as near as possible to those prevailing during a game and are designed mainly to examine general condition and test limits of endurance and ability to take in oxygen.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 March 1970)

Aden	SA $ 0.05	Colombia	col. $ 1.—	Formosa	NT $ 5.—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5.—
Afghanistan	Af 10.—	Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—	France	FF 0.60	Iran	Rl 10.—	Malaysia	M. $ 0.40	Peru	S. 3.50	Syria	£ S 0.50
Algeria	DA 0.60	Congo (Kinshasa)	Makula 7.—	Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Iraq	50 fils	Mali	FM 60.—	Philippines	P. phil 0.60	Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Angola	Esc 1.—	Costa Rica	₵ 0.65	Gambia	11 d	Ireland	11 d	Mexico	$ 1.60	Poland	Zl. 0.50	Thailand	B 3.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—	Cuba	P 0.13	Germany	DM 1.—	Israel	I £ 0.40	Morocco	DM —.65	Portugal	Esc. 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Australia	10 c	Cyprus	11 d	Ghana	cedi 0.12	Italy	Lir. 80	Mozambique	Esc. 1.—	Rhodesia	11 d	Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Austria	S 3.—	Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50	Great Britain	11 d	Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Nepal	Mohur 1.—	Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—	Turkey	T £ 1.25
Belgium	bfr 6.—	Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Greece	Dr 4.—	Jamaica	11 d	Netherlands	Hfl 0.50	Rumania	Leu 0.50	Tunisia	65 M
Bolivia	$ b 1.50	Denmark	dkr 0.90	Guatemala	Q 0.15	Japan	Yen 50	Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25	Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60	Uganda	EAs 0.25
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35	Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15	Guayana	BWI $ 0.20	Jordan	50 fils	New Zealand	9 c	Sweden	skr 0.60	UAR	PT 5.—
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05	Ecuador	S 2.50	Guinea	F.G. 30.—	Kenya	EAs 0.25	Nicaragua	C 0.85	Switzerland	FS 0.50	Uruguay	P 20.—
Burma	K 0.60	El Salvador	C 0.30	Haiti	G 0.65	Kuwait	60 fils	Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—	USA	$ 0.20
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—	Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30	Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20	Laos	Kip 60.—	Nigeria	11 d	Sierra Leone	Le 0.10	USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Cambodia	R 4.40	Fiji	11 d	Honduras	L 0.25	Lebanon	P 40.—	Norway	nkr 0.90	Somalia	Sh So 0.90	Venezuela	B 0.60
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Finland	fmk 0.50	Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70	Liberia	Lib $ 0.15	Pakistan	Rs 0.60	South Africa	Rand 0.10	Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20			Hungary	Ft. 1.—	Libya	50 Mills	Panama	B. 0.15	South Korea	Won 35.—	Zambia	11 d
Ceylon	cR —.60			Iceland	Kr 5.—	Luxembourg	lfr 6			S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—		
Chile	Esc. 0.60			India	Rs 0.60	Madagascar	FM 30.—			Spain	Pts 6.—		